The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3052. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Maryland.

Gen. Patterson's Column Crossing the Potomac To-day.

Eighteen Full Regiments on the March.

Rumored Intention of the Rebels to Obstruct His Advance.

Shots Exchanged at Sheppard's Ferry

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Troops on the Sacred Soil of Virginia.

Preparations for the Organization of Congress.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce from Norfolk.

Statements of Deserters from the Confederate Ranks.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

It has been determined not to forward copies of the President's Message to the Press, for publication simultaneously with its presentation to Congress.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

No more appointments will be made in the Army until after Congress has determined whether it will authorize an increase in the regular army.

A member of the Seventy-first Regiment was drowned, to-day, at the Navy-yard.

A member of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. JACKSON, was shot to-day and mortally wounded. One of the men put down an empty musket in his tent, and in a short time picked up what he supposed was the same gun, but which proved to be loaded. In handling the latter, it was discharged. The ball passed through the camp and struck a sick soldier in the hospital tent, wounding him so that he died in a short time.

NO CAUCUS TO BE HELD.

It is virtually decided that there will be no party caucus held with reference to the organization of the House. Members will vote according to their own predilections.

The contest for the Speakership is very animated—the friends of each candidate to-night, as last night, being equally confident of success.

NO COMPROMISE.

You can have no conception of the storm of indignant remonstrance that comes back to Washington, in response to the suggestion of some compromise. There is no member of Congress yet arrived who ventures to hint that he would entertain any propostion to compromise with the rebels.

PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

GEN. SANDFORD has requested the New-York troops on this side of the Potomac to unite in a grand parade on the morning of the Fourth. Some of the regiments I know would much prefer to march across Long Bridge, and I shall not be surprised if a number of them are under arms for Dixie before the dawn of the Fourth.

MARCHING TO VIRGINIA.

Several regiments have to-day been transferred to the Virginia side. The Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, and the Second Wisconsin were among those that passed over.

A POSITION ACCEPTED.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH, of Geneseo, has accepted the position of Aid to Gen. MCDOWELL.

A GREAT ARMY.

The United States has now in the field twenty-three thousand more men than the British have had since the Crimean war, and in a short time our forces will exceed in numbers the Grand Army of France.

CONTESTED SEAT.

I understand that Col. FORNEY, in calling the roll of the new members of the House, will call LEEMAN for the First District of Pennsylvania, instead of BUTLER. The latter has the certificate of election, and the former the proclamation of the Governor declaring in his favor.

THE DEAD REBEL'S NAME.

H. C. HAINES is the name of the rebel shot by the pickets of the Pennsylvania Regiment on Sunday. He was from Richmond, and an orderly in the Letcher Guard.

DEATH IN THE NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.

The first death in the New-Jersey Brigade of thirty-five hundred men, occurred on Sunday. H. LESLIE, of Company F, First Regiment, was drowned while bathing, about one mile from Long Bridge, on the Virginia side. His remains go home to-day.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Messrs. DIXON and DOUGLAS, newly elected Collector and Register of this District, took possession of their offices quietly at sunrise yesterday. The former officials notified them that their elections would be contested, and the old incumbents proposed to hold over.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A gentleman arrived here last night, who left Richmond for the South, a few days ago, having been refused a pass from DAVIS and LETCHER, on any terms, to come to Washington. He informs me that a fortnight since, he left Richmond and went to Manassas. Here BEAUREGARD refused to permit him to pass the lines, and he returned to Richmond again. At Manassas he was not allowed to get out of sight at all, and was finally ordered peremptorily to return as he came. Being well known in Richmond and at Norfolk. Upon reaching Richmond, he again endeavored to obtain a pass from JEFF. DAVIS, without success, and finally started for Nashville and Memphis. Taking a steamer there, he returned North, reached Louisville, Ky., and thence came round *viâ* Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, and on to Washington.

At Manassas Junction, he states, the secession army had plenty of cannon and cavalry. BEAUREGARD'S ostensible design was to attempt the march towards the Capitol, and he and his officers were obliged to keep up this idea among the troops, in order to hold them together at all. They were entirely out of money. The soldiers had been paid part of their allowance in shinplasters, which they could not use, but there appeared to be no lack of fair supplies for the men, and they were decently clothed. A good deal of trouble was constantly occurring among the troops from insubordination, notwithstanding. As the rebel troops move from point to point the planters and farmers furnish them with meals. A friend of his breakfasted a whole regiment, this side of Richmond, one morning, as he passed back from Manassas Junction. The term of service of some of the troops was about expiring, and a portion of them would reënlist, but the majority would return home.

The best feeling did not exist between BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS, their plans of operations not agreeing in detail. Notwithstanding the open assurances of Gen. BEAUREGARD that he purposed a forward movement, my informant is very decided in his opinion that he has never contemplated this, as he was fortifying himself at and beyond Manassas, and many of his officers admitted that they were preparing for an attack from our forces, which was confidently anticipated by the rebels at an early day.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. CLARK'S Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment arrived to-day.

THE ARMY IN BALTIMORE.

At the reported fight in Baltimore yesterday it was thought by the Twenty-second New-York Regiment that the shot which unluckily killed one of the men, and which was purely accidental, came from the top of the dépôt. In an instant the whole regiment poured a volley up through the roof of the building, giving it the appearance, as one of the boys remarks, of "the top of a huge pepper-box." LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

WHY GEN. WOOL WAS SHELVED.

The public have not ceased wondering that the cold shoulder should have been turned upon Gen. WOOL so unceremoniously, and that one of our most distinguished and able officers should have been assigned to the comparative obscurity of the Department of the East, with his head-quarters at Troy, when his services were so imperatively demanded in the field. I have just learned the history of the manner in which he was so unceremoniously shelved, and the influences which accomplished it. All reports to the contrary, Generals SCOTT and WOOL have always been fast friends, and nothing has interrupted their professional or social relations. The order remanding Gen. WOOL to Troy from New-York, after the invaluable services which he had rendered in forwarding men and supplies to the capital during the days of its greatest peril, was undoubtedly written in the office of the Secretary of War. After its official publication, Gen. SCOTT, anxious to do Gen. WOOL justice, nominated him for the command at Fort Monroe. *This was suppressed in the War office*, and Gen. BUTLER was sent in his stead. General WOOL was too honest and thorough a soldier to answer the purposes of designing men; he had interfered with some of their speculations in New-York.

The last of this affair is not yet. Gen. WOOL, we learn, is strongly backed by Senators and Representatives, and several members of the Military Committees have expressed a determination to make a full inquiry into the affair. The report of the Secretary of War will be examined most carefully, and if it shall be found necessary a Committee of Investigation will be ordered. Gen. WOOL is, and has been, so entirely right on the great issues at stake in this contest, that it is shameful and base to supplant him by men ignorant of the profession. We seem to have suffered sadly in consequence of the want of professional ability at Fort Monroe. All this, probably, would have been reversed if Gen. SCOTT'S wishes had been regarded.

ATROCITIES IN ARIZONA.

The following list, which comprises only a part of the casualties that have occurred in Arizona during the past three months, exhibits the horrible pass to which affairs in that country have arrived.

W. C. WADSWORTH, teamster, Sonoita Valley; teams taken and wagons destroyed. Two men killed and several prisoners captured by the Apaches.

At Apache Pass, seven men men tied to wagon wheels and burned to death; a number of prisoners taken from the mail station and afterwards tortured to death by the Indians.

The mail coach containing J. J. GIDDINGS, contractor, and six others, was attacked by the Indians. The coach was destroyed and the passengers killed. Two of them were found suspended by their feet, their hands staked to the ground, and thus their heads were roasted by a slow fire.

H. C. GROSVENOR, of Cincinnati, Superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, near Tubac, and two laborers, were killed by the Indians.

These, my informant states, are only a part of the butcheries perpetrated recently by the wild Indians of Arizona. Numbers of drivers and station keepers on the Overland Mail route have been killed, and hundreds of the Company's animals have been stolen, with thousands of the horses, mules and cattle belonging to the settlers of Santa Cruz and Sonoita Valleys.

Your correspondent has thoroughly studied frontier matters, and he estimates the average destruction of whites residing on the frontier and emigrating to our Pacific possessions by the wild Indians at one thousand per annum.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has to-day received the brevet of Brigadier-General in the United States Army, an appointment which is received with general approbation.

The Marine Artillery, of the First Rhode Island Regiment left Washington yesterday by rail. Destination unknown.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment broke camp to-day and passed into Virginia.

The Fourth Michigan and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments arrived this morning. The latter, with their splendid and expensive equipage and 60 horses, occupied 63 cars.

Major-Gen. FREMONT has not yet been assigned to a command. He expresses a hope that he will not long remain inactive.

The President's Message will be accompanied by reports from the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury. Not one of them has yet been completed. No determination as to whether they will be printed and transmitted hence in advance of its delivery, as under previous Administration—a measure which avoided many errors inseparable from hasty telegraphing.

General Order No. 38 is as follows:

First—Those volunteers who are now in the service of the United States for a longer period than three months, will be mustered for payment to include the 30th of June. Their officers are cautioned that the troops cannot be paid upon mustering rolls, and that rolls proper for this purpose will be sent to them, which, when filled up, they will send to the Paymaster-General in this city, that pay-rolls may be made therefrom.

Second—The existing regulations upon the subject of appointment of sutlers in the army are hereby rescinded, and henceforth these appointments will be made by the Secretary of War.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that Capt. MAURY, Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. L. L. STEVENSON, of the Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieut. DILLEN, of the Sixth Infantry, entertain and have expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, their names, according to General Order, No. 37, will be stricken from the roles of the army, and so of Major ALBERT J. SMITH, Paymaster, for having deserted his post at Key West, Florida.

The several medical directors of the army will, when they have reason to doubt the professional competency of any of the medical officers under their charge, organize a Board of not less than three medical officers, which shall examine said officers of questioned professional capacity, and decide whether they are competent to the performance of their duties. If the decision of the Board is adverse, they will cease to be in the military service of the United States.

Capt. J. F. GILMER, of North Carolina, and Lieut. QUATTLEBAUM, of South Carolina, have resigned in the Army.

COATES KINNEY has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the Army.

Col. FORNEY spoke last night, in addition to those whose names have already been mentioned, on the occasion of the serenade to Col. BLAIR.

The Second New-Hampshire and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, were to-day reviewed by the President and Secretary of War.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT CORCORAN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Monday, July 1, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon Col. HUNTER, of the Third United States Cavalry, commanding the Brigade of the Aqueduct, was relieved of his command by Col. SHERMAN, brother to Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and lately principal director of the United States Military College in Louisiana. Col. HUNTER, accompanied by his successor, visited the camps of the Twenty-eighth and Thirteenth New York Regiments, and introduced Col. SHERMAN to the officers respectively in command.

On taking leave of the Sixty-ninth, with whom he has more immediately been thrown in contact during the past four or five weeks, Col. HUNTER was much moved,—the officers of the regiment waiting on him at Brigade Head-quarters in a body, and Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivering a farewell speech, marked by the sincerest and deepest feeling. The Colonel briefly replied, thanking the men for their discipline, industry and spirit while under his charge, warmly eulogizing the officer who succeeds to command of the Brigade, and finally expressing a hope that he himself would not be far from the Sixty-ninth during any movements that might hereafter be undertaken.

This change, and all the other preparations in progress, make it clear that many days will not pass without marking a fresh era in the second War of Independence. Col. HUNTER will probably be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and given charge of a division, whenever an advance upon the enemy shall be taken in hand. There are indications, too, that such a step lies closer to us than has been commonly imagined. Col. HUNTER takes away with him to his new duties his Adjutant of Brigade and Lieut. STOCKTON, of the First Cavalry, his Aid-de-camp.

Col. SHERMAN, the new commanding officer, brings with him the highest military and scientific reputation—but it may be doubted whether he can readily supply Col. HUNTER'S place in the affections and confidence of our men. The latter officer has been constantly with the Sixty-ninth during their long weeks of heaviest labor and incessant alarms—and his kindness, firmness and dignity produced their natural effect on a class of men ever prompt to appreciate such qualities.

Otherwise everything in the camps on the south side of the Potomac is busile, ardor and ceaseless preparation. The conviction that great events are at hand impresses itself on every one, and the various officers are cutting down their baggage to the smallest and most convenient compass.

Two more South Carolina prisoners and four horses were yesterday captured by one of the Connecticut regiments. H.

FROM KENTUCKY AND SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Monday July 1.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE and Representative BURNETT have left for Washington.

Senator POWELL intends taking his seat.

Two companies of Col. ROSSEAU'S Regiment went into camp, to-day, near Jeffersonville, Ind.

The Owensboro' Kentucky *Shield*, a secession paper, reports the probable return of one of the Kentucky companies which went to Richmond, where they were not received. They have been living at their own expense.

By a special order of Gen. PILLOW, dated the 27th, it appears that he thinks it is now manifest that, owing to the pressure on the enemy's resources in the East, and the belligerent attitude of Missouri, the enemy will not find himself in a position to make a descent upon the Valley this Summer.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 29th, says: "Col. HARDEE is to operate on the western banks of the Mississippi, in concert with the forces on this side."

From the same, it appears that the $2,000,000 British loan is not yet consummated, and says that J. M. VERNON had arrived at Richmond, direct from Europe; although not bearer of official dispatches, he brings Government intelligence of a highly interesting character. He speaks hopefully of the market being opened at the proper season for tobacco and cotton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 2.

The *Courier*, of this morning, says that an agent of the Government is stationed at some point on the Nashville Railroad, to see that nothing contraband passes South.

Four more companies of Col. ROUSSEAU'S Regiment go into camp to-day. The delay is occasioned by the failure of the tent contractors to fulfil their agreement. The regiment will be a full one.

The *Journal* of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville June 29, saying "eight companies of infantry and cavalry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to guard those places and prevent the National troops from coming through Kentucky to the aid of the Union men in East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the DAVIS troops have sent for reinforcements." The *Journal* adds, "We expect a bloody fight at the mountain passes for the possession of the field. Every breath is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the Star Spangled Banner."

The *Courier* says on the same subject that it takes for granted that the authorities of Tennessee have been informed of the introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the Administration.

The *Journal* also says that Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is in Nashville, and that there is no doubt of expedition against Missouri is forming on the Southern border of that State.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th ult. states that an agent of the French Government is buying tobacco in that market. Its Portsmouth correspondent says:

"The six or seven hundred men employed in the Navy-yard have been required to take an oath to obey implicitly all the Articles of War and the orders of the President of the Southern Confederacy. One who refused to take the oath was discharged, and it argues for the tameness of the separation sentiment here that he was not lynched on the spot. Those who ought to know believe that many who have sworn to support the new Government will betray its head should an opportunity offer. It is clear that Western Virginia will be represented here. The diving bells here are being used to recover small guns and ordnance, and are working successfully. It is thought that the sloop-of-war *Germantown* will be repaired in three months. The *Plymouth* can be used as a floating battery."

The same paper says that a Georgia regiment has arrived here without arms, the Governor of that State refusing to allow more arms to be taken from the State.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* and other Southern papers, urge the celebration of the Fourth of July.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

THE POTOMAC TO BE CROSSED TO-DAY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 2.

The Reporter of the Associated Press went down the Potomac yesterday TH see the expected move of troops across the river at Sheppard's Ford, two miles below Dam No. 4. The tow-path of the canal was cut to permit the artillery to have an easy grade into the fording, but the opposite bank was found to be so precipate that the troops could not ascend with ease, and the crossing was abandoned. The mistake arose from the incompetence of the guides. The fording is naturally one of the best on the river, and the proper ascent on the Virginia shore very easy. Within a radius of three miles from the ford lay encamped the Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments, under Col. WYNKOOP; the regular cavalry, four companies of the Second, Parker Battery of Artillery, Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania, under Col. THOMAS; Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, under Gen. NEGLEY; the Eleventh Pennsylvania and First Wisconsin, and MCMULLEN'S Independent Rangers, under Col. ABERCROMBIE.

Gen. NEGLEY'S and Col. WYNKOOP'S brigade actually struck their tents at 3 this morning, and marched to the ford. The whole column, embracing 18 full regiments, and several detached corps, such as Maj DOUBLEDAY'S two companies of the Second Cavalry, the First City Troop, and PERKINS' Artillery—with the exception of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, lying in camp at Hagerston—are now encamped here and under marching orders at 3 o'clock to-night. The column will cross the river and stay unless driven back.

BURNSIDE'S Rhode Island Battery is confidently expected to-night or early to-morrow.

It is reported that some of the regiments from Col. STONE'S column will join the column to-morrow. In order to lessen the size of the column, only five wagons instead of eleven are to be allowed to each regiment. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on a tree on the south side of the river to-day, by a Marylander by the name of SANDERS, in full view of the Confederate pickets. They did not fire upon him. Col JACKSON lies at Hake's Run, three miles this side of Martinsburgh, with about 3,000 men.

The enemy were observed busily engaged in erecting earthworks immediately back of the heights opposite DOUBLEDAY'S Battery. Late this P. M. it is thought they design putting the guns in position to obstruct the march of our troops. About 50 shots were exchanged this morning between the advance guard of the hostile forces at Shepperd's Ford. No casualities so far as known. There will doubtless be a sharp work before the Fourth passes over, unless the rebels retreat.

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FALSE REPORT OF REBEL MOVEMENTS—GEN. PATTERSON'S ARMY LOCATED BETWEEN SHARPSBURGH AND WILLIAMSPORT—PROBABLE ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

This town was thrown into a great commotion yesterday by the report that the rebels had crossed the river near Harper's Ferry, and occupied the Maryland Heights with two regiments. For several hours this report was believed, but later it was ascertained that it had no other foundations than the fact that two deserters from a company of the rebels in that vicinity had crossed the river and been pursued by a squad of about twenty men.

But although this report turned out to be false, the facility with which it obtained credit shows the excitable state of the public mind, and the boldness with which our inactivity seems to have inspired the enemy's scouts and foraging parties, warns us that it is high time for this army to be doing something.

For some days past, the troops in this vicinity were being concentrated in the neighborhood of the river between Williamsport and Sharpsburgh. Several days ago, Col. THOMAS, with the First Brigade, moved from Williamsport to Downsville, about five miles below, on the Sharpsburgh road. Yesterday, Col. ABERCROMBIE, with two regiments of the Sixth Brigade, left this place for the same neighborhood. The Second and Fifth Brigades moved to Sharpsburgh, as you are aware, on the 20th, and to-day Lieut. PERKINS, with Company F, United States Light Artillery, and battery of six guns, followed to the same vicinity. Gen. PATTERSON and Staff, with Capt. MCCLELLAN'S Company of Independent Rangers, joined these forces this afternoon. The only troops remaining here now are the Connecticut Regiment, Col. WOODHOUSE, commanding.

The whole army under Gen. PATTERSON, it will be seen, with the exception of two regiments, one Col. YORK'S at Frederick, and the Connecticut regiment at this place, is now located between Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, on what is called the Sharpsburgh road, between Williamsport and the Maryland Heights, and to be properly understood distances must be borne in mind. From reports of the movements of the enemy, it was thought that they were putting themselves in position to advance towards the Maryland Heights, or at dam No. 4 or 5 in the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, or at Williamsport, according as the National forces were withdrawn from either of these points. It was Gen. PATTERSON'S policy therefore so to place his troops as to be able at short notice to concentrate an overpowering force at either of these positions according as they should be menaced. And a glance at a map will show that they were admirably placed for this purpose.

From Williamsport to the Maryland Heights is about 23 miles, and Sharpsburgh is about midway between the two. Dam No. 5 is just below, and Dam No. 4 just above. Downsville, Bakersville and Mercersville are between Sharpsburgh and Williamsport, and about from three to six miles apart.

At Williamsport are stationed Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S company of artillery, with heavy battery, and about 6,000 infantry under command of Gen. CADWALLADER (First Division.) At Downsville, about five miles south, Col. THOMAS' and Col. ABERCROMBIE'S brigades, about 3,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, together with PERKIN'S light battery of six pieces, and a company of United States Artillery. At and about Bakersville and Mercersville, and in advance to the neighborhood of Sharpsburgh, are placed the Second Division, under Gen. KEIM, about 3,500 strong, which, with MCMULLEN'S Rangers accompanying Gen. PATTERSON, makes a force stationed between Williamsport and Sharpsburgh, within a space of twelve miles, of 13,800 men.

From the fact of the departure of Gen. PATTERSON this afternoon, to place himself at the head of these forces, there is no doubt an advance into Virginia is contemplated. The enemy not having ventured to make any decided demonstration, we have at last resolved to go in search of him and find out his strength. I have no doubt I shall be able to inform you in my next that our army has crossed the Potomac in search of the enemy.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MISSOURI—RESULTS OF GEN. LYON'S MOVEMENTS—THE DYSENTERIC PRICE—THE SECESSIONISTS DOWN-HEARTED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28, 1861.

With the evacuation of Lexington by the 5,000 State troops under Gen. PRICE, the campaign in Northern Missouri has been brought to a speedy close, having resulted in the most important advantages to our army, at the cost of but three lives. The rapidity of Gen. LYON'S movements has been followed by the very results he had in view, an immediate defeat and ignominious retreat of the rebel army, whose leaders did not expect such a bold and hasty pursuit when they fled from Jefferson City, and a general demoralization in the ranks of troops who could only have been retained in the service of the Governor by a series of victories, which would have promised them an early revenge on the hated "Dutch" of St. Louis. Their retreat from Lexington, while it has put the undisputed control of all navigation on the Missouri River into the hands of our army, has forced them to the alternative of seeking safety in the hospitable swamps of Arkansas, or offering a last battle to Col. SIEGEL, who is anxiously awaiting them in Springfield. The little news we hear from the places these chivalric sons of Missouri pass in their hurried flight throws a refreshingly ludicrous light on their appearance, not at all calculated to revive our ideas of those terrible giants we used to scare our children with a few years ago, under the appalling name of Missouri border-ruffians. The advance guard is, of course, headed by Ex-Gov. JACKSON, donned with a new description of Havelocks, in the shape of a female "Shaker," and otherwise girded around his loins with an extensive crinoline, overhung with mournful petticoats; in short, looking very much like an old woman. A company of 500 knights, riding melancholy Rosinantes, follow this modern Amazon in her strange career, and were last heard from some fifteen miles south of Warsaw, leaving an excellent clue to their whereabouts behind them at every tavern in the shape of an unpaid bill of serious dimensions. In the wake of this advance guard follow some 1,300 State troops, the same who were engaged in the late Cole Camp affair, which, by-the-bye, has created a universal outburst of indignation against Capt. COOK, the Commander of the Home Guard. He *fled* at the first beginning of the terrible butchery, to which thirty of his men fell victims, leaving his troops without a leader in the face of a vastly superior enemy. And the only excuse he has to plead for this inhuman conduct, is, that he hurried away, in order to consult with Capt. TOTTEN, who was thirty miles away from the place of the disaster. These thirteen hundred are not so fortunate as the taverns as the advance guard, who are led by a lady, and tavern-keepers being proverbially obliging to the fair sex. The rear of this exodus is brought up by the brave, but slightly dysenteric, Major-General, STERLING PRICE, who is armed with a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, another bottle of HOSTETTER'S Bitters, and superfluously with a glittering sword, it being altogether improbable that he will ever make use of it. PRICE has some of JACKSON'S financial genius, and fares, consequently, pretty well with his troops. He visits the sheriffs and treasurers of the counties; he passes through, and politely requests them to hand over the money they may hold for the State. As he is accompanied by some six thousand ruffians, pretty well armed, little resistance is made to his demands. Both he and JACKSON are also extensively provided with army scrip, which they force on storekeepers, &c., wherever they go. But this pilgrimage, however pleasant it may be to the chief parties concerned, cannot last very long; in a few days we shall probably hear where JACKSON has succeeded in breaking through SIEGEL'S line, or whether he has decided on another battle. If a collision takes place, it will probably be near Springfield, where the main forces of the Southwestern branch of our army is now concentrated, and can present an effective force of over four thousand men. Gen. LYON, in the meanwhile, has hurriedly broken up his camp at Booneville, on Wednesday, and is now in hot haste after the rear of JACKSON'S army. He is accompanied by Col. BATES, for the arrival of whose Iowa Regiment Gen. LYON had been waiting at Booneville. He will be further reinforced by five companies of the Sixth Regiment and the whole of the Seventh Regiment, who left our city yesterday for Jefferson City, from whence they will proceed immediately to join the advancing army. Gen. LYON'S main army will thus number about four thousand five hundred men, a force which, in conjunction with the Southern branch of our troops, will at one swoop clear Missouri from the last of the rabble, now hurrying in disordered condition towards the southern border of our State. To make the matter sure, however, the Kansas regiments have also been ordered to march forward, and are now proceeding from Kansas City, in a southern direction, toward Springfield. So many rumors have been circulated in regard to the whereabouts of the notorious BEN MCCULLOCH, that it is impossible to say with certainty what he is doing, but there are no indications, as yet, that he will cross the Missouri border in order to come to the rescue of Gov. JACKSON. He is in all probability still in Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the head of three thousand rebels, and from present appearances it would seem as if he intended to remain there and rather let JACKSON join him, than run the risk of effecting a junction with JACKSON in Missouri. The scheme of JACKSON'S, to engage the Indians in his cause, has also met with no success, at least so far as JOHN ROSS, the Chief of the Cherokees, is concerned, with whom all negotiations were conducted. This Chief has issued a proclamation, in which he announces his intention to observe a strict neutrality between both parties now at war with each other. Nevertheless, it is possible that MCCULLOCH may meet with better success by the other tribes, if he can hold out sufficient inducements. But for the present, both MCCULLOCH and the Indians are of no further service to the Missouri rebels, than in so far as they serve the purpose of keeping the last flickering flame of hope alive in the hearts of the Secessionists, who anticipate in MCCULLOCH the advent of a new Messiah, since their present one has disgraced his *rôle* by putting on petticoats.

JACKSON will therefore have to fight his way through Missouri alone, without that assistance he so confidently expected. A victory he will not achieve; he may a successful flight. If this should happen, our troops will be compelled to carry the war over into Arkansas, and there destroy the enemy, who, driven from Missouri, would yet return at the first opportunity the withdrawal of our troops from the Southern border might give him. But it is scarcely possible that he can escape, and unless his affairs receive an unlooked-for assistance within a few days, his doom may be considered sealed. Such an assistance might come from Tennessee, and the telegraph brings us regularly at breakfast and supper startling dispatches from Memphis, announcing the departure of Gen. PILLOW for the battle-field in Missouri. But the rebels seem to have become so discouraged of late, that it is scarcely creditable they could screw up courage enough for the execution of such a brilliant stroke PILLOW might be able to get a pass through Kentucky from Gov. MAGOFFIN—or, if not, land his forces below Bird's Point, and hazard an engagement with our Cairo forces. But, unless Kentucky should side with the rebels, it would be the highest folly for him to leave Tennessee unprotected—in fact, to sacrifice that State for the chance of regaining Missouri, where he would be ultimately cut off from all retreat. Kentucky is, in fact, absolutely necessary to the rebels, if they intend to extend help to their *confrères* in Missouri, or open attacks on the Northwest; and unless they can manage to bring about the same state of affairs there which JACKSON has initiated for their benefit in Missouri, they will have to content themselves with acting on the defensive in the West as well as in the East. In view of all this, our Secessionists are beginning to get very downhearted, and to think JEFF. DAVIS a humbug, as well as CLAIB. JACKSON. On the assurance of the latter that JEFF. DAVIS would send a large force to their assistance the moment Missouri should commence the war against the United States Government, they enlisted their all in the cause that has now so suddenly shipwrecked. They find themselves cheated and swindled, and naturally give way to all sorts of imprecations, pious and otherwise. Deluded, as they have been, it is no wonder that Gen. LYON, humane as he is brave, should have felt pity for them, and liberated all the prisoners taken at Booneville on their taking the oath of allegiance to the General Government. But whether this is good policy, is very doubtful. Every citizen of St. Louis is aware that a large number of the Camp Jackson prisoners have again joined the enemy, in violation of their solemn oath. One of them, a Lieutenant, had even the impudence to write Gen. LYON from Virginia that he considered the oath taken from him at the Arsenal as of no binding force whatever, and had consequently joined the Confederate Army. Amongst the prisoners taken at Booneville and afterwards liberated were also some of these very men who had sworn at the Arsenal never to take up arms again against the General Government. In fact, the secessionists openly confess that they will disregard any oath taken from them by the United States officers. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to daily no longer with men who pay no regard to what a soldier ought to hold highest, his oath and his parole. A rope ought to be provided for every prisoner who had once before been released on his oath, and all other prisoners ought to be transferred to some safe place, where they could be kept till the war was over. At the late Camp Cole affair some forty of our men (Home Guards) were taken prisoners by the enemy; and we ought in time to provide ourselves with all the prisoners we can capture, not only to render them powerless to inflict further harm upon our troops, but also for the purpose of exchanging them for the prisoners in the hands of the enemy. In Northern Missouri everything is quiet now. Col. CURTIS is still in St. Joseph, where he has won the esteem and love of all who have learned to know him. Along the line of the railroads all is quiet, and in almost every city the loyal citizens have formed Home Guards for their better protection. The spirit of secession, so bold and rampant a short while ago, is now, in fact, crushed. Those who dreamed a short dream of the glory of Missouri's sovereignty, have awakened to find that sovereignty right effectually humbled. The LYON is now the sovereign, and will be until the people shall elect a new Government. But when that will be it is difficult to say. The suggestions in a late editorial of the TIMES that the State Convention should provide for a new Government, seems to have met with the general approval of our city Press. The only question is, will the State Convention do it? I regret to say that there is very little to be hoped from that body, unless the outside pressure shall become too strong for resistance. Two-thirds of the members of that Convention are men who would have been willing to take Missouri out of the Union at their session in March, if the other Border States had seceded—men who were only for the Union under certain conditions. Should the Convention meet, it will be not only time to consider what the Convention should do, but also what the General Government and the people of Missouri ought to do, if the Convention refuses to do its duty.

NEW-YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Tuesday, July 2.

The Twenty-fourth New-York Regiment, of Oswego, passed through here for Washington this evening, *viâ* the Elmira and Northern Central Railroads. Two other New-York regiments will follow by the same route this week.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. (now Major) DOUBLEDAY, of the First Artillery, recently promoted to be a Major in the Seventeenth foot, has received his new commission from the Secretary of War, and will probably turn over his command—the Fort Sumter garrison—to a new appointee. Major DOUBLEDAY is expected at Newport, R. I., in a few days, where he can both recruit his energies and recruit for his regiment, whose head-quarters has been fortunately located at "the Summer retreat."

There have been 450 non-commissioned officers of the regular army recently relieved from Lieutenants' duty, by outside appointees. No soldier has been promoted from the ranks to a higher grade than Second Lieutenant in the new regiments, and very few outsiders to so low a one. The Eighth Infantry, now at Fort Hamilton, was "navigated from Texas" by men in the ranks, and three entire regiments lately ordered to Washington, were commanded by commissioned officers and non commissioned officers, half and half. Yet all these experienced soldiers must fall into line again. The whole number of recent appointments, by promotion, from both the rank and file of the army, is 148, while in the single rank of First Lieutenant alone 200 civilians have obtained commissions. The sure result of this will be that every deserving soldier will leave the service when his time expires. Over 4,300 have served their stipulated time now, and if they leave, volunteer regiments having monopolized the recruiting, they cannot be replaced.

The surveying parties on the lakes are under weigh. The indoor work is rapidly progressing. Messrs. CARR & AUSTIN are doing the astronomical business industriously. Mr. MUELLER is reducing the charts of the Great and Little Travene Bays, the Fox and Manitou Islands, and adjacent shores of Lake Michigan. The chart of Grand Island, Lake Superior, is in charge of Mr. JOSHUA BARNEY. Dr. CHAFFEE is engaged in re-searching for a tide on Lake Michigan.

A third recruiting office for the Twelfth Regiment, United States regular Army, was opened yesterday, at No. 32 Broadway As already stated, one was opened at Yorkville, and another at Fort Hamilton—which is to be the head-quarters of the regiment—some days since. Col. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, lately a Captain in the Topographical Engineers, has reported to superintend the getting up of this regiment. From present appearances, it cannot be organized before some months.

A Board of Officers for the examination of warrant officers for the United States Navy, convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. Gunners, carpenters, sailmakers and boatswains, are what is called "warrant officers;" that is, their appointment is a warrant, not a commission. Commissioned officers—except one grade of masters—are in the line of promotion, warrant officers are not. Mr. EDWARD J. WAUGH has been passed as a gunner by the Board, and received a high eulogy. He is ordered to the corvette *Preble*, now ready to sail from Boston. JOHN SULMAN has been admitted as boatswain.

The steam gunboat *Iroquois*, 6, commenced coaling yesterday at the Navy-yard, and has been ordered by the Navy Department to reinforce the blockade fleet as soon as possible. The crew of the *Iroquois* have been very well conducted, and they ought to get general liberty. Stores were yesterday dispatched from Brooklyn for the Gulf division of the Blockade fleet. They will be taken by a ship from New-York. The craft in the stream remained in *statu quo* yesterday. The *Supply* is preparing to load for the Florida forts; the *Savannah*, 26, is ready to sail; the *Potomac*, 50, is alongside the wharf; the *Brandywine* and *North Carolina* are as usual.

The steam gunboats *Conestoga* and *Lexington* arrived at Louisville on the 29th, from "up the river." They have armaments which are cargoes in themselves.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 2.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* will sail this evening or early to-morrow morning.

The *Cumberland* is daily expected at the Navy-yard to go into the dock for some repairs.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FORT PICKENS.

A CARD FROM COL. HARVEY BROWN.

Col. HARVEY BROWN desires to express his grateful thanks, both for himself and in behalf of the officers and men of his command, for the considerate kindness of all those who have so liberally furnished Fort Pickens with files of the New-York daily papers whenever an opportunity offered—an attention which those who paid it may be assured was truly appreciated.

[*For Additional Rebellion News see Second, Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REAPPOINTMENT OF COL. EMORY—THE CREDIT OF VIRGINIA RUINED BY THE RICHMOND CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

The reappointment of EMORY to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Third Cavalry continues to grate upon the feelings of Army officers. It is reported, and I am assured truly, that his conditional resignation was so settled a principle with him that he left three copies of it behind him, to be presented when Maryland should, to quote the slang of the day, "go out." The story goes that one copy was in possession of an impetuous brother, and, when he considered the proper moment had arrived, he transmitted it to the Secretary of War, who promptly accepted it. But Maryland was won back, or held in the bonds of allegiance, by the affectionate embrace of National bayonets, and EMORY becomes suddenly and unalterably patriotic, and wishes to withdraw his resignation, alleging, as it is said, that his brother sent it in without authority. Report has it that he owes his restoration to the persistent efforts of his family, who laid siege to the White House, and at length took it by regular approaches. If rumor can be credited, the weak point was at length found in the good nature of the President. It is alleged by Army officers that this will serve as a precedent for bringing back every traitor that has resigned—or, at any rate, all who, while resigning, have abstained from taking up arms against the Government. It is obvious that such policy would be fatal to the public service, and for that reason the precedent set is to be deprecated, however genuine the repentance of EMORY may be. Nations keep up standing armies as much for the purpose of maintaining order and repulsing insurrection as for repelling invasion; and if it be admitted that no officer shall be compelled to serve the Government in suppressing a revolt in which the State or district to which he belongs is engaged, there would cease to be any guaranty against general anarchy. Not a Government in Europe could maintain itself on these terms; but, indeed, there is not one of them that would countenance the idea of a divided allegiance, with the larger half of it on the side of the province to which the subject belonged, as against the kingdom. What would LOUIS NAPOLEON say, if one of his officers were to resign, in order to avoid serving against his native department in rebellion? What would the British Government do with an Irish or Scotch officer in such a case? The answer to these questions is obvious. They would be court-martialed, and would run imminent risk of losing their lives, or incurring a sentence of banishment to the penal colonies, as rebels. Their restoration to favor would be the last thing thought of. There is scarcely a crime in the calendar which might not be forgiven in an army or naval officer sooner than disloyalty. The first and highest and holiest duty of a military officer, as such, is to be faithful in his allegiance, and ready to defend the flag of his country wherever and whenever it may be assailed. If he be not prepared for this he should resign at once, and should never be trusted again.

In the case of EMORY, there is no excuse in the allegation that his brother presented his resignation prematurely. The conclusive fact is: *If he had not written his resignation it could not have been presented. The act is his and not his brother's.*

He may be truly repentant, and probably is, since the condition of his resignation has not happened. But suppose it were yet to happen, what then? It may be said that he has changed his opinions as to the question of allegiance. But has he or can he change the ardent sympathies in which those opinions had their origin? If he has not, and cannot, we are left to infer that his patriotism is still sectional, and that his allegiance may be changed by the events of a campaign.

I can appreciate and respect the amiable feelings in the President and Cabinet, to which Major EMERY owes his restoration to place; and it may be that he will do no discredit in his future conduct to the forgiving spirit of those in power. But to say the least, the precedent is bad, and should not be followed.

The traitorous Convention at Richmond has struck a blow at the credit of the State from which it will not recover while that body has any power over the old Commonwealth. They have decided that the State bonds held by the Government of the United States (the Indian trust fund) shall be repudiated, as well as all those in the hands of loyal citizens of the Union. There can be no doubt as to the source of this brilliant stroke of financial policy. It could only have proceeded from the brain of the immortal FLOYD. It will be remembered that his *protegé*, BAILY stole a considerable portion of these bonds last year, in order that they might be hypothecated for the purpose of screening FLOYD from detection in the matter of the "acceptance" frauds. But it seems that he was not satisfied with a grab of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, and now, that access to the public coffers in this city is denied him, he resorts to repudiation in order to make a clean sweep. This despicable act of bad faith plainly shows that the Confederates have no expectation of obtaining credit beyond the limits of the States in which they have temporary control. If they cherished the faintest idea that their State or Confederate bonds could find a market in Europe, they would not have put this indellible stain of dishonor upon them, and we are therefore to set down the repudiation of their debts to the account of sheer desperation. It shows that the traitors are as destitute of confidence in their cause as of private honor.

In future the holders of Virginia bonds will look to the new Government, recently instituted at Wheeling, for their redemption. Virginia, rejuvenated and disenthralled, will yet be able to redeem all the obligations of the Commonwealth, while the traitors who have brought dishonor and discredit upon her escutcheon, will be expelled from power, and from the soil which gave them birth.

The new Government of Virginia will of course dircriminate in its assumptions of the State debt, between that which was contracted for legitimate purposes, while the authorities were yet loyal to the Union, and that which has arisen from the effort to overthrow the Government. Traitors or public enemies who have advanced their money for the purpose of making war upon the General Government, deserve to lose their investments, and they will stand a better chance to receive condign punishment, rather than have their money restored.

Kentuckians here, assert that there was some "arrangement," the nature of which is not known, between Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gov. MCGOFFIN—that they were closeted together one whole night in arranging the details; and the sweeping telegraphic denial of the arrangement is not credited.

OBSERVER.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON—THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR APPARENT DEFECTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29, 1861.

A pretty extensive drive to the defensive works and encampments south of the Potomac, aided by some of the views which have been thrown out by the TIMES, will enable me to give a more correct account of the state of things at some of the most important points than I have yet seen published.

Many of the *defects* in the defensive arrangements and works, upon which you and your several correspondents have commented, seem to have been recently repaired. My passport was not issued until proper evidence was shown that it would go into loyal hands, and it was demanded and examined with commendable scrutiny at nearly all the important points on my route.

The defects to which you have alluded in your columns, in the arrangement of the *tête-de-pont* for the protection of the south and of the Long Bridge, have been essentially corrected by the construction of several good *traverses*, skillfully placed to cover the guns which were formerly exposed. This work has been recently very much strengthened also by the formation of a *stockade* on each flank, to prevent the chance that the position might be turned by the enemy by getting round it through the marsh on the north side of the intrenchment. In a few days—if the work is not in that state already—this bridge will be too strong to be carried by an assault; and if taken at all it must be taken by the aid of artillery, planted upon the range of hills on which Arlington is situated.

These hills, however, have also been recently strengthened, so that it would now be much more difficult for an enemy to effect a lodgment there than it would have been ten days ago. An excellent redoubt has been commenced, and is now quite well advanced, on the commanding site occupied by the New-York Twenty-fifth Regiment, near the toll-gate. This will be one of the most important works south of the river, as its guns, when mounted, will not only sweep the whole plain and valley between the hills and the Long Bridge, but will command all the approaches from the South and West, for a considerable distance.

I am not a military man, yet I will venture to suggest that there are two other points on this range of hills, commanding the approuch to the Long Bridge, the fortification of which seems to me to be very essential for the proper security of these important heights, and I am rather induced to wonder that they have not already been occupied by reliable works.

One of these is a half mile or so south of the position which the Albany (Twenty-fifth) Regiment is now securing; and the other, about three-quarters of a mile north of it, very near the encampment of the New-York Eighth. Still, in my inexperienced opinion, it is decidedly less important to multiply defensive works than it is to construct those that are commenced thoroughly, so that they may not be carried by a *coup-de-main*.

In this view, I think I would have made the ditches of all these redoubts both deeper and wider, and have placed, also, some formidable obstructions in front of their several counter-scarps. As the works now are, it does not seem to me that it would require a very bold or very active enemy to approach the ditch on the south front of Fort Corcoran even, under the shelter of night and the adjacent valley; and after a brief breathing spell, rush forward and throw a dozen or twenty light bridges across the ditch, by which as many storming parties could enter and decide the question of possession with the bayonet.

The heights, south of and commanding Washington, are fortified, it will be recollected, to meet the contingency of a possible defeat in the field, when they would doubtless be occupied by the victorious army, whose guns planted there would be immediately turned on the Capital. I think, therefore, that the main consideration, and possible contingency, which has induced the commanding Generals to construct these works, should impel them to go on, *and make them properly secure*—leaving nothing to chance. They should, I think, make the approaches to the ditches more difficult, particularly at Fort Corcoran, so as to compel the enemy to submit to greater delay and longer exposure to the fire of the fort before he undertakes the assault.

The defects of the bridge-head south of the aqueduct, on which you have commented, still exist, though an attempt is now being made to remedy them by the construction of several *block-houses* to assist in the defence of that point.

If I might venture to express an opinion on such a matter, I would say that these block-houses would be a much better protection against a roving band of Indians on the frontiers of Texas, than against a victorious army of fifty thousand men, who have driven in our advanced regiments, invested or carried Fort Corcoran, and descended the Potomac hills in force, with perhaps a hundred field pieces in their train.

In fact, it did not seem to me that this aqueduct is anywhere fully guarded. There is nothing that I could see to prevent an enemy from coming down the hollow between Fort Corcoran and the redoubt west of it, where they would be exposed only for a very short time to the fire of two of the guns of the redoubt—not yet mounted—when they would be perfectly sheltered by the hills while rushing on to the unprotected aqueduct.

Nor was there anything visible, to me, to prevent an enemy, victorious in the field, from coming down to the Potomac, west and north of the redoubt, and approaching the aqueduct under cover of the hills in that direction. Indeed, I passed over the ground myself *unchallenged*.

To my unpracticed eye, it seemed as if a stockade, an abattis, or a covered way of some sort, is needed from the redoubt west of Fort Corcoran down to the Potomac; and a stockade or some other stout work also in the deep hollow between the redoubt and the Fort, to prevent an enemy from approaching the aqueduct under shelter of the high hills in that direction.

I took a turn also, a few days since, to the Chain Bridge, to examine again the defensive arrangements at that point. It did not seem to me that this bridge would be found by any means a secure position under certain very possible conditions. It should not be overlooked by our military authorities that there are many bitter Secessionists in Maryland, and not a few still located here in the District of Columbia.

There is, so far as I could see, nothing whatever to prevent a small band of resolute men of this class from moving out of Washington and Georgetown on a given signal or night, and meeting on the hills north of the Chain Bridge, making a sudden dash upon the three-gun battery there, and spiking the guns, descending the hill by the rude steps and spiking the two howitzers which have been planted to rake the flooring of the bridge. Dressed in the uniform of the guard, it is extremely doubtful whether such an enterprise would meet with any sensible resistance at the bridge—whether, indeed, the whole band would not be allowed to rush over the bridge, as friends, giving the alarm, and producing the belief that the position was assailed from the North.

To prevent any such surprise,—now perfectly practicable,—the upper battery, on the hill, should be at once inclosed by a stockade, and kept constantly and securely guarded, day and night. Our officers along the Potomac should be admonished to keep a sharp look-out for a secession force in their rear.

I repeat, Messrs. Editors, I am not a military man, and venture only to give the views of a plain citizen. Yet, I am strongly impressed with the belief that one of the best possible qualifications of a good General is, in addition to his epaulettes, a reasonable supply of *common sense*; and the next best, *unceasing vigilance* to prevent the possibility of the successful execution of any enterprise which a resolute and skillful enemy would venture to undertake. I would not, therefore, if the responsibility of securing the safety of the Connecticut Brigade, exposed as it is, rested on me, subject my position,—so near to the enemy, and so liable to be surprised—to a sudden attack, without giving my brave men the benefit of the best possible cover. I would intrench my camp, or strengthen it by an abattis, even if I intended to occupy it but a night, so that it neither would be taken by a dash in front, nor be readily turned.

If that position should be carried, the inexperienced troops stationed at Fall Church might retreat hastily upon the Ohio Brigade, and communicate its panic to them; while if they were in a position to make a prolonged defence, Gen. SCHENCK might come with his Buck Eyes to their support, and the enemy would be compelled to win his way to Washington by hard fighting and by slow and costly steps.

The unprofessional advice of a civilian to the military men who command our armies, is, therefore, instantly to secure every position they undertake to occupy, by every appliance which the locality affords—turning hastily and skillfully to the best possible account for that purpose, the water-courses, the timber, the buildings, the cliffs and even the fences. This system will entail much hard work on the men, it is true; but, before this Summer's campaign is over, the men will respect and admire the leader whose foresight has by such simple means shielded them from harm, and secured to their corps victory, prestige and honorable reputation.

Any position occupied by an army and liable to be attacked—as all positions are in the presence of an enemy—should be as carefully secured as if it were the chosen field of battle.

CAUTION.

AFFAIRS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE ENEMY—STATEMENTS MADE BY A SOUTH CAROLINA PRISONER—CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REBEL TROOPS AT FAIRFAX, CENTREVILLE, AND MANASSAS JUNCTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT CORCORAN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Saturday, June 29, 1861.

Yesterday morning, the pickets of one of the Connecticut Regiments succeeded in arresting a private of the First South Carolina Volunteers, who had strayed beyond his own lines, in pursuit of strawberries and information. His name is B. V. BROOKS, originally of Fitchburgh, Mass., but more recently of the Richland Volunteers, a company organized in Columbia, South Carolina, where the prisoner's brother still remains, being employed there as an armorer for the Confederate forces.

The prisoner, I may say, has a remarkably good-looking, intelligent and honest face. He tells a plain, straightforward story, without reserve or hesitancy, and there is abundant corroboration for much the greater part of what he says. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion, he was employed in the iron-works of WM. GLAZE, at Columbia, in the Palmetto State; and, while so employed, joined the Richland Volunteers, a company of the First South Carolina State Militia—mainly in order to save himself from having to do patrol duty over the negroes. Being thus in the service, he had no alternative but to march toward the North when ordered, or be shot by court-martial as a deserter. His story, told round the camp, is as follows, and I shall give it as nearly as possible in the words of my various informants.

The only troops of the Confederate Army in the immediate neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, are five regiments from South Carolina—the First, Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth. The Third and Fourth regiments of the same State were being organized nearly two months ago in Charleston, and are now probably at Richmond or Manassas Junction. The First Regiment is commanded by Col GREGG, and has about seven hundred and fifty men on its muster-rolls, of whom nearly two hundred are now sick with measles and dysentery—but mainly measles. The Second is commanded by Col KERSHAW, and has eight hundred men, of whom about one hundred and fifty are on the sick list, suffering under various diseases. These two regiments are old militia regiments of the State, and pretty well drilled—"so well that they can keep step in marching just as well without music as with it."

The Fifth, commanded by Col. BACON, is the largest regiment from South Carolina, having nine hundred men on its muster-roll. They are raw levies, however—the privates being almost exclusively "clay-eaters, sand-hillers, and the lowest kind of poor whites," commanded by young planters and the sons of planters, equally raw and inexperienced with the men. The Eighth, commanded by Col. CASH, has eight hundred men on paper, but has suffered largely from desertions and sickness. It is a new regiment, like the Fifth, and the same remarks apply to both. The non-commissioned officers of these regiments are mostly men who were privates in the First and Second—a great part of them Northern mechanics; and there is much discontent amongst them at being officered by the "young aristocracy," whom they have to drill, as well as the men.

The Seventh South Carolina Regiment is not at Fairfax Court-house, but at Centreville; at which latter place there is also a regiment of some six or seven hundred men from Alabama. The Colonelcy of the Seventh is in dispute, two Colonels, named SLOANE and JENKINS, claiming to have legitimate command. Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Centreville and Fairfax Court-house the day before yesterday, and is understood to have settled the dispute by appointing SLOANE Colonel, and giving the Lieutenant-Colonelcy to JENKINS.

Gen. BONHAM, late member of Congress, is in command at Fairfax Court-house, and not Gen. HARDEE, of Georgia, who only visited the camp for a few days. BONHAM is popular with the men, and the First and Second, being regarded as veterans, are allowed to do pretty much as they please. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth are rather turbulent, and require a much tighter rein. The First was sworn in for six months on the 4th day of last January, its time dating from the 28th of December, on which day it was called into service. It was paid for the first four months, while detained in South Carolina, in Charleston bank-notes, cheerfully taken at par by all tradesmen, but has not been paid since its arrival in Virginia. The Second Regiment was sworn in for twelve months, and has not been paid at all, except a little pocket-money in Virginia Scrip, or "shin-plasters," which all tradesmen and farmers are compelled to take at par, under penalty of getting nothing at all if they refuse, and being regarded as "traitors" into the bargain. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth South Carolina Regiments have been sworn in for "three years or the war," as have also the Third and Fourth. The time of the First having expired, they were preparing to go home on the morning when young BROOKS was arrested. The Second were sworn in last April, and will not be discharged until the 7th of April next.

Food, such as it is, is said to be abundant at Fairfax Court-House, the soldiers receiving two rations of bacon daily, and being allowed to help themselves to hard biscuit. Once each week, they have been given fresh beef; but soft bread is a luxury not known in their camp. Ammunition was plenty amongst the South Carolina regiments, boxes of it being open in each company's quarters, and the men having liberty to help themselves whenever desirous of practicing. The First and Second were well armed, each man having procured his own weapons while in the militia. In the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth there were a few shot guns, but the great majority had muskets taken out of the United States Armory. To each company there are from eight to fifteen negro servants, who are drilled in squads by themselves, and turn out with muskets whenever there is any prospect of fighting. They are not over-valiant, however, and are said to have run away and taken refuge behind the sand-hills in Charleston harbor, when the first gun from Fort Sumner exploded during the siege of that place.

In addition to the South Carolina troops at Fairfax Court-house, there are four companies of Virginia cavalry, and one artillery company of 75 men from Alexandria. Two of the cavalry companies are a good deal laughed at and despised—the "Black Horse" and "The Bays"—these being the "bold dragoons" who fled so precipitately out of the main street of Fairfax Court-house, when Lieut TOMPKINS, of Company B, Second Cavalry, accompanied by his Second Lieutenants, MASON and GORDON, made their famous charge. The other two cavalry companies are perfectly raw levies, and have not been able to bring either themselves or their horses under any kind of drill. These are all the troops at Fairfax Court-house, with two regiments at Centreville, two or three between Centreville and Manassas Junction, and about 13,000 (one week ago) at the Junction itself. This force is supposed to have been increased by from seven to eight thousand men from Richmond since that date.

My information adds that at Fairfax Court-house there were yesterday but four pieces of flying artillery—six-pounders—in the hands of the Alexandria Company, and that no intrenchments have been thrown up in advance of Fairfax, though there are many lines of felled trees and other obstructions on the road between Fairfax and Centreville. The only regular fortifications that the prisoner BROOKS had heard of are at Bull's Run, a strong natural position, about three miles on this side of Manassas Junction. All these things look as if the forces in our front were more anxious to repel an attack than to make one. We shall soon see whether they are fit for either duty.

The attack on the Ohio troops under Gen. SCHENCK was made by two guns of the Alexandria battery, worked by seventeen men. They fired nineteen cases of grape and fourteen round-shot, doing no damage except by the first two discharges. The guns were remotely supported by five hundred men of the first South Carolina Regiment, under Col. GREGG, who had been out on a scouting expedition towards Vienna. Col. GREGG's command was in advance of the guns—rather an odd position, by the way, and so far in advance that it could not get back to the scene of action until nearly an hour after the Ohio troops had withdrawn down the line. Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK has therefore conferred on us the honor of allowing two hundred and fifty of our troops to be routed by seventeen of the enemy—these seventeen being armed with two six-pounders, not in regular position, nor in any way defended by earthworks. It is a record entitling him to special notice. One month ago, it would seem, there were but six field-pieces, belonging to a Georgian Company, at Manassas Junction. BROOKS had not been in that vicinity since, and therefore had no positive knowledge of the present state of the works; but he had heard from various sources that there are now more than thirty heavy guns regularly mounted behind earthworks at Bull's Run.

All the slaves within twenty miles of Manassas Junction were pressed into the service as laborers while these works were in progress, and several thousand negroes from Richmond and further South were also employed in their construction.

The South Carolina troops are described as confident of "achieving their independence" in the pending contest. It is now universally believed in their camp, that President LINCOLN recently sent an Embassy to JEFF. DAVIS, asking in humble terms, for a suspension of hostilities until after the 4th of July, Mr. LINCOLN anxiously desiring that Congress should "authorize him to make a treaty of recognition with the Confederacy." The South Carolinians proper, also,—that is, the young planting aristocracy,—either think or assume to think that one Palmetto man is "able to lick any ten soldiers from the North." This faith, however, does not extend to the "poor whites" of the ranks, who have always known Northern and Yankee mechanics as a superior and dominating race.

And now, having pretty well exhausted the budget of information, brought into camp by our South Carolina prisoner, and buzzed round in all quarters, let me devote a few words to other matters.

The clamor raised against the Administration by certain papers in New-York will recoil, unless appearances greatly deceive us here, with unexpected force against themselves. The fiery editors will wake up some fine morning and be compelled to acknowledge that what they have sought to condemn as "poltroonery," was nothing but prudence; and that the "inaction" for which they have condemned the War Department, has had the wisest and most untiring industry behind it. This is the general belief, founded on information which would seem thoroughly reliable, and which there is good reason to implicitly credit. Turn your telescope round the heavens, and keep a sharp look-out for the least speck of war, is the advice proper to this occasion. By the time you detect it, and probably before you have ended your dispute as to whether it is a veritable speck in the heavens, or merely a discoloration on the outside lens of your glass,—the whole firmament, so we think, will be suddenly overcast with battle-clouds, and nothing heard from beneath the black canopy save the roar of advancing and resisting armies. "Have faith in the President," is the general cry here in military circles; "and wait patiently the plans of Gen. SCOTT." Rome was not built in a day, nor can the cause of the Union be helped by captious paragraphs. I write this, conscious that my own pen, to some extent, has not been free from the blame of over-zealously advocating the popular view of a high-pressure and electric telegraph war policy. But we must all feel that the great Old Chief who directs the armies of the Union is deserving of every confidence and much non-questioning trust. "He is not to be hurried by the newspapers, say his friends; "but when the time comes for action, you will see that he is not to be retarded by his enemies."

This very mysterious and oracular piece of advice being duly delivered, it only remains to be hoped that those for whose benefit it has been prepared, will have the grace to profit by its hints. No good is to be accomplished by railing at the President; nothing but evil by the atttempts daily made to taunt, exasperate, or ridicule Gen. SCOTT into premature action. Military men seldom undertake to teach theology to parsons, or the art of therapeutics to their medical staff. "Each man to his trade," is a motto older than newspapers, and likely to last while human nature continues in its present imperfect state. And now enough of lecturing—a business to which your correspondent never served an apprenticeship.

Of military or regimental news at this point, there is none stirring. The Sixty-ninth, while on parade yesterday, were thrown into consternation and profound grief by several circumstantial reports, emanating from different sources, that Col. HUNTER, of the Third Cavalry, commanding the Brigade of the Aqueduct, had been mortally wounded while riding round the outposts beyond Alexandria. Col. H. had been absent all day from camp, and therefore the calamity seemed possible. Messengers at once started off in all directions to make inquiries, but no foundation for the rumor could be obtained, though the rumor itself was current and credited both in Georgetown and Washington. A comparison of the different reports brought in, soon showed to the more intelligent that the story was originally set in motion by the action at Mathias Point, in which Capt. WARD, commanding the *Freeborn*, lost his life; but it was not until evening, when Col. HUNTER returned in person, that the day's anxiety felt by the regiment could be allayed. Large delegations from the Sixty-ninth, had been constantly in attendance at Brigade head-quarters, renewing their inquiries, from the moment the report was first started; and when at length the intelligence spread abroad through Fort Corcoran, that the object of their solicitude had returned uninjured, having been peacefully occupied in the War Department all day, the cheers and joyous shouts that broke forth from the men gave the best and most sincere attestation of Col. HUNTER's popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by our volunteers.

The Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. QUINBY, are now out at Camp Union, half a mile on this side of Ball's cross-roads, where they are drilling constantly, and rapidly recovering the health which they lost while stationed on the banks of the canal, in the rear of Fort Corcoran. They are a fine body of men, about five or six hundred strong, and may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves. The Second New-York, are out a little beyond Ball's cross-roads, near the Ohio troops, under Brig. Gen. SCHENCK. They look well in their encampment, which is within three-quarters of a mile of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, but I have yet had no opportunity of judging how the men feel, or of what material they are made up. The Twenty-eighth (New-York) are drilling vigorously, and some important improvements in their organization may be hoped and expected. That improvements, and very great ones, are needed, there can, unhappily, be no question. The men appear good enough, and many scores of them have seen service in Germany. Many of the company officers, too, have had previous experience in the art of war, and are well qualified for their posts—in particular, Capt. VON KAMACHE, formerly an officer in the Prussian Guards, who has rendered important assistance to Capt. WOODBURY, and Lieuts. HOUSTON and CROSS of the United States' Engineers, in tracing out and constructing the various fortifications at this point. But despite all these advantages, there is something wrong in the Twenty-eighth, and every rank says that the rank next immediately above or below it is to blame. Amongst the men there is great grumbling at their non-payment up to date; and this is the more remarkable, as I have never heard the subject of pay even remotely referred to, one way or the other, amongst the rank and file of the other regiments in our neighborhood.

Fort Corcoran has recently received a welcome addition to its garrrison in the presence of Company E, Second United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. WILSON, a distinguished graduate of West Point. In company with these regulars, and under the special command of Lieut. MCMAHON, enough men of the Sixty-ninth to man all the guns of the Fort are being rapidly drilled and made perfect in the manual of heavy artillery. It is good exercise for them, even though they may never be called upon to fire a shot behind the ramparts they have built. As if to compensate for this gain, however, we have lost, by some military hocus-pocus, our genial and gallant friends of Company B, Second Cavalry, Lieut. TOMPKINS, with his worthy associates, GORDON and MASON, being now held permanently in the saddle out at Falls Church, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. TYLER. How Gen. TYLER holds them there, nobody knows, as they are nominally brigaded with the Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty eighth; but that he does hold them, and that he is fast working both their men and horses down to the skeleton-point, by false alarms, and eternal scouting parties and patrol duty, there can unhappily be no doubt. Lieut. TOMPKINS has been quite ill of late, but never lets his men go forward without leading the advance in person.

Our noble Fire Zouaves continue to gain steadily in discipline, steadiness and military estimation. They have a goodly fort on the extreme left of our line at Shuter's Hill and will have the van of the left in any forward movement, should such be in contemplation. The van of the right will, doubtless, be given to the Sixty-ninth, who have earned it by their services, and in whom Gen. SCOTT places openly the most absolute confidence. A position in the centre may possibly be assigned to Col. BLENKER'S German Regiment, thrown out as skirmishers and supported by the gallant Seventy-first. New-York City will thus, both in its native and adopted character, be properly recognized and represented. First in commerce, first in hospitality to the stranger and first in our war for the Union.

H.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

THE UNION MOVEMENT—DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of June 25, brings us an official report of the proceedings of the Eastern Tennessee Union Convention which assembled at Greenville on June 17. Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON acted as President. On the fourth day of the session the Declaration of Grievances and Resolutions were finally adopted as follows, without division:

DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES.

We, the people of East Tennessee, again assembled in a Convention of our Delegates, make the following declaration in addition to that heretofore promulgated by us at Knoxville, on the 20th and 31st days of May last.

So far as we can learn, the election held in this State on the 8th day of the present month, was free, with but few exceptions, in no part of the State other than East Tennessee. In the larger parts of Middle and West Tennessee, no speeches or discussions in favor of the Union were permitted. Union papers were not allowed to circulate. Measures were taken in some parts of West Tennessee, in defiance of the Constitution and laws, which allow folded tickets, to have the ballot numbered in such manner as to mark and expose the Union votes. A disunion paper, the Nashville *Gazette*, in urging the people to vote an open ticket, declared that "a thief takes a pocket-book or effects an entrance into forbidden places by stealthy means—a tory, in voting, usually adopts pretty much the same course of procedure." Disunionists, in many places, had charge of the polls, and Union men, when voting, were denounced as Lincolnites and Abolitionists. The unanimity of the votes in many large counties where, but a few weeks ago, the Union sentiment was so strong, proves beyond doubt that Union men were overawed by the tyranny of the military power and the still greater tyranny of a corrupt and subsidized Press. In the City of Memphis, where 5,613 votes were cast, but five freemen had the courage to vote for the Union, and these were stigmatized in the public Press as "ignorant traitors, who opposed the popular edict." Our earnest appeal to our brethren in the other divisions of the State was published then only to a small extent, and the members and names of those who composed our Convention, as well as the counties they represented, were suppressed, and the effort made to impress the minds of the people that East Tennessee was favorable to secession. The Memphis *Appeal*, a prominent disunion paper, published a false account of our proceedings, under the head, "THE TRAITORS IN COUNCIL," and styled us, who represented every county but two in East Tennessee—"*the little batch of disaffected traitors* who hover round the noxious atmosphere of ANDREW JOHNSON's home." Our meeting was telegraphed to the New-Orleans *Delta*, and it was falsely said that we had passed a resolution recommending submission if 70,000 votes were not cast against secession. The dispatch added that "THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN ARE DETERMINED TO HOLD POSSESSION OF THE STATE THOUGH THEY SHOULD BE IN A MINORITY. Volunteers were allowed to vote in and out of the State in flagrant violation of the Constitution. From the moment the election was over, and before any detailed statement of the vote in the different counties had been published, and before it was possible to ascertain the result, it was exultingly proclaimed that separation had been carried by from 50,000 to 70,000 votes. This was to prepare the public mind to enable "the Secessionists to hold possession of the State though they should be in a minority." The final result is to be announced by a Disunion Governor, whose existence depends upon the success of secession, and no provision is made by law for an examination of the vote by disinterested persons, or even for contesting the election. For these and other causes, we do not regard the result of the election as expressive of the will of a majority of the freemen of Tennessee. Had the election everywhere been conducted as it was in East Tennessee, we would entertain a different opinion. Here no effort was made to suppress secession papers, or prevent secession speeches or votes, although an overwhelming majority of the people were against secession. Here no effort has been made to prevent the formation of military companies, or obstruct the transportation of armies, or to prosecute those who violated the laws of the United States and of Tennessee against treason. The Union men of East Tennessee, anxious to be neutral in the contest, were content to enjoy their own opinions, and to allow the utmost latitude of opinion and action to those who differed from them. Had the same toleration prevailed in other parts of the State, we have no doubt that a majority of our people would have voted to remain in the Union. But, if this view is erroneous, we have the same (and, as we think, a much better) right to remain in the Government of the United States than the other divisions of Tennessee have to secede from it.

We prefer to remain attached to the Government of our fathers. The Constitution of the United States has done us no wrong. The Congress of the United States has passed no law to oppress us. The President of the United States has made no threat against the law-abiding people of Tennessee. Under the Government of the United States, we have enjoyed, as a nation, more of civil and religious freedom than any other people under the whole heaven. We believe there is no cause for rebellion or secession on the part of the people of Tennessee. None was assigned by the Legislature in their miscalled Declaration of Independence. No adequate cause can be assigned. The Select Committee of that Body asserted a gross and inexcusable falsehood in their address to the people of Tennessee when they declared that the Government of the United States has made war upon them. The secession cause has thus far been sustained by deception and falsehood; by falsehoods as to the action of Congress; by false dispatches as to battles that were never fought and victories that were never won; by false accounts as to the purposes of the President; by false representations as to the views of Union men; and by false pretences as to the facility with which the secession troops would take possession of the Capital and capture the highest officers of the Government.

The cause of secession or rebellion has no charms for us, and its progress has been marked by the most alarming and dangerous attacks upon the public liberty. In other States, as well as our own, its whole course threatens to annihilate the last vestige of freedom. While peace and prosperity have blessed us in the Government of the United States, the following may be enumerated as some of the fruits of secession:

It was urged forward by members of Congress who were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and were themselves supported by the Government.

It was effected without consultation with all the States interested in the Slavery question, and without exhausting peaceable remedies.

It has plunged the country into civil war, paralyzed our commerce, interfered with the whole trade and business of our country, lessened the value of our property, destroyed many of the pursuits of life, and bids fair to involve the whole nation in irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin.

It has changed the entire relations of States, and adopted constitutions without submitting them to a vote of the people, and where such a vote has been authorized, it has been upon the condition prescribed by Senator MASON, of Virginia that those who voted the Union ticket "MUST LEAVE THE STATE."

It has advocated a constitutional monarchy, a King and a Dictator, and is, through the Richmond Press, at this moment, recommending to the Convention in Virginia a restriction of the right of suffrage, and "in severing connection with the Yankees *to abolish every vestige of resemblance to the institutions of that detested race.*"

It has formed military leagues, passed military bills and opened the door for oppressive taxation, without consulting the people, and then, in mockery of a free election, has required them, by their votes to sanction its usurpations under the penalties of moral proscription or at the point of the bayonet.

It has offered a premium for crime in directing the discharge of volunteers from criminal prosecutions and in recommending the Judges not to hold their Courts.

It has stained our statute book with the repudiation of Northern debts, and has greatly violated the Constitution by attempting, through its unlawful extension, to destroy the right of suffrage.

It has called upon the people in the State of Georgia, and may soon require the people of Tennessee, to contribute all their surplus cotton, corn, wheat, bacon, beef, &c., to the support of pretended Governments alike destitute of money and credit;

It has attempted to destroy the accountability of public servants to the people by secret legislation, and has set the obligation of an oath at defiance;

It has passed laws declaring it treason to say or do anything in the favor of the Government of the United States, and such a law is now before, and we apprehend will soon be passed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

It has attempted to destroy, and, we fear soon, utterly prostrate the freedom of speech and of the press;

It has involved the Southern States in a war whose success is hopeless, and which must ultimately lead to the ruin of the people;

Its bigoted, overbearing and intolerant spirit has already subjected the people of East Tennessee to many petty grievances; our people have been insulted; our flags have been fired upon and torn down; our houses have been rudely entered; our families subjected to insult; our peaceable meetings interrupted; our women and children shot at by a merciless soldiery; our towns pillaged; our citizens robbed and some of them assassinated and murdered.

No effort has been spared to deter the Union men of East Tennessee from the expression of their free thoughts. The penalties of treason have been threatened against them, and murder and assassination have been openly encouraged by leading secession journals. As secession has been thus overbearing and intolerant while in the minority in East Tennessee, nothing better can be expected of the pretended majority, than wild, unconstitutional and oppressive legislation; an utter contempt and disregard of law; a determination to force every Union man in the State to swear to the support of a Constitution he abhors, to yield his money and property to aid a cause he detests, and to become the object of scorn and derision, as well as the victim of intolerable and relentless oppression.

In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the people of East Tennessee have declared their fidelity to the Union by a majority of about 20,000 votes, therefore, we do resolve and declare:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we do earnestly desire the restoration of peace to our whole country, and most especially that our own section of the State of Tennessee should not be involved in civil war.

2. That the action of our State Legislature, in passing the *so-called* "Declaration of Independence," and in forming the "Military League" with the Confederate States, and in adopting other acts looking to a separation of the State of Tennessee from the Government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and, therefore, not binding upon us, as loyal citizens.

3. That in order to avert a conflict with our brethren in other parts of the State, and desiring that every constitutional means shall be resorted to for the preservation of peace, we do, therefore, constitute and appoint O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox, JOHN NETHERLAND, of Hawkins, and JAMES P. MCDOWELL, of Greene, Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial, and cause the same to be presented to the General Assembly of Tennessee, now in session, asking its consent that the counties composing East Tennesse and such counties in Middle Tennessee as desire to coöperate with them may form and erect a separate State.

4. Desiring in good faith, that the General Assembly will grant this our reasonable request, and still claiming the right to determine our own destiny, we do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee, adjacent thereto, as may desire to coöperate with us, for the choice of delegates to represent them in a General Convention, to be held in the Town of Kingston, at such time as the President of this Convention, or, in case of his absence or inability, any one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in like case with them, the Secretary of this Convention may designate; and the Officer so designating the day for the assembling of said Convention, shall also fix the time for holding the election herein provided for, and give reasonable notice thereof.

5. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the Sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting, as prescribed by law; and in the event the Sheriff of any county should fail or refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the Coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such Coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the above-named officers will hold said election, then any Justice of the Peace or freeholder in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shall certify the result to the President of this Convention or to such officer as may have directed the same to be holden, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the delegates elected.

6. That in said Convention the several counties shall be represented as follows: The County of Knox shall elect three delegates, the Counties of Washington, Greene and Jefferson two delegates each and the remaining counties shall each elect one delegate.

In the afternoon session of the same day Mr. NETHERLAND, of Hawkins, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the present Legislature of Tennessee, who sympathize with the purposes of this Convention, be and are hereby respectfully requested to resume their seats in the Legislature at as early an hour as possible; *unless, however*, they find themselves repelled from that body by any proscriptive act or acts to which as conscientious freemen they cannot submit.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. MAXWELL, of Washington, offered the following:

Resolved, That so far as we know, the people of East Tennessee have interposed no obstacle to the passage of troops and munitions of war through our territory; and while we object, and have ever objected, in public and private, to any violence to the railroads, yet if the grievous wrongs inflicted by some of the troops, are not stopped, we warn all persons concerned, including the officers of said roads, that there is a point at which a population of 300,000 people, outraged, insulted and trampled upon, cannot be and ought not to be restrained.

The resolution was adopted without division.

The following paper having been presented to the Convention, was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

The undersigned, delegates from the County of Hawkins to this Convention, not approving the proceedings of the Convention, but dissenting from the same, protest against the action of the Convention, and ask that this protest be entered on the minutes of the Convention.

JOHN BLEVINS,
W. C. KYLE.

"Gen. Scott's Plan."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "M." insinuates that to find fault with "Gen. Scott's plan," in the present war for the preservation of the Union, implies that the questioner is at heart a "Secessionist," or has "a judgment sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity." I repel the first insinuation as suggested by the true reflection of the writer's mind, and accept the proposition as true, "*that my judgment is sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity*," as in this feeling I have the entire sympathy of millions of loyal Northern hearts, who are unwilling witnesses of the present *feeble* way Gen. Scorr has of putting down rebellion. If "M." will turn to the history of the Mexican war, he will find the most glorious page gives the details of Buena Vista. By attentive reading, he will learn that on the memorable morning of the 23d of February, 1847, the battle of Buena Vista was commenced by an honored citizen of the free State of New-York, and that Gen. TAYLOR did not arrive on the field *until the afternoon*, when the victory already preponderated on the side of the "glorious stars and stripes." If "M.," will turn to Gen. TAYLOR's dispatches, he will find the following paragraph from the pen of "Old Zach," himself:

"*To Brig. Gen. Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command. As to his vigilance and arduous service before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may be justly attributed.*"

Now, without citing another hundred reasons, the fact that Maj.-Gen. Wool, the best man in the world as the disciplinarian of new troops—a man who has a taint of free sollism, but no taint of "sacred sollism" in his composition; whose patriotism and soldierly qualities compare favorably with the General-in-Chief; the man, indeed, who is the true hero of Buena Vista, is left in ignoble inactivity at the West Troy Arsenal, should convince "M." and other "confidence men," that Gen. Scorr's plan is not above criticism. "The Empire State of New-York" has furnished 30,000 brave soldiers for the field by the means of a kind Providence. An honored son of her soil is the most capable person in the world of commanding these troops, but they are intrusted to political-civilian officers. Verily, under the circumstances, my judgment is sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity that threatens the honor and arms of our beloved country. X. Y. Z.

The Arrest of Mr. Frederick S. Littlejohn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Among the law reports in your paper of this date is an article in regard to the arrest of Mr. FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN, which is calculated to convey the impression that he is seeking, by some technicality, to avoid an investigation of the charge made against him. The facts in regard to his arrest are briefly these:

On Friday last, Officer MALLORY, of Albany, called on Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and stated that he had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having bribed one of the officers of the last Legislature. Mr. LITTLEJOHN immediately called upon us as his counsel, and desired us to take the necessary steps to have him admitted to bail here to meet the charge on the indictment so as to save his bondsmen the trouble of attending at Albany. Without being aware of the fact that the Court of Sessions was then actually in session at Albany, we attended before Mr. Justice MULLIN and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* under the statute, for the purpose of having our client admitted to bail. Before serving the writ, we ascertained from the officer that the Court of Sessions was actually in session, and that he would make return of that fact as an answer to the writ. As we knew that that fact would deprive the officer granting the writ of all authority to take bail under the statute here, we concluded not to serve the writ, and advised our client to proceed to Albany and give bail there. Pursuant to this advice, it was on Saturday morning agreed between Mr. L. and Officer MALLORY with the concurrence of the District-Attorney of the Albany County, who was then here, that Mr. L. should go to Albany this evening, and be prepared to enter bail there tomorrow morning on the indictment. He left at 5 o'clock, this P. M., in accordance with that understanding, and will appear to-morrow morning, ready for trial, or to give bail as the Court may require. This is the sum and substance of all the "mystery" in the case, which seems so much to have puzzled your reporters.

In regard to the charge upon which Mr. LITTLEJOHN had been indicted, we are confident, from what we know of the facts, that a triumphant and honorable acquittal awaits him if a trial is ever reached. He is both ready and anxious for an investigation, and it is but right that we should ask in his behalf a suspension of public opinion until he has had an opportunity to be heard in his defence.

BIRDSEYE, SOMMERS & JOHNSON,
JULY 1, 1861. No. 39 Wall-street.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT ROCKAWAY—TWO YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED—On Saturday afternoon last, Miss ELIZABETH SOMERS, 22 years of age, and Miss NOLAN, 28 years, proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from the regular bathing ground at Rockaway, to a point at Hog Island Inlet where Mr. BOLTON had placed a bathing-house in water about four feet deep, but wadiug to a steep descent or bluff shore. The young women were both drowned, and JOHN BRENNAN recovered the lifeless body of Miss SOMERS as it floated by the Rockaway Beach. Coroner CARROLL impanneled a Jury, and the verdict was accidental death by drowning. Mr. BOLTON was reprimanded for placing his bathing-house in a position calculated to endanger life.—*Jamaica Farmer, July 1.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 2.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel M. Gordon.*—This case of the Captain of the slaver *Erie*, in which the jury disagreed a few days ago, was called again for trial. Mr. Joachimssen and Judge Dean appeared for the prisoner, and applied to have the case postponed on account of the absence of a witness and of Judge Dean's engagement to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Chatham Four Corners, in Columbia County. The motion to postpone was opposed by the District-Attorney and was denied by the Court. Judge Dean then applied for a short time to determine whether he would go on with the trial, or turn it over to other counsel. On the expiration of the time the defendant's counsel interposed a challenge to the array of jurors, which, as will be recollected, has been summoned from Columbia County, on the following grounds:

First—That the panel was not drawn, certified and the jurors summoned and returned according to law and the rules and practice of this Court.

Second—That there were not on the panel twelve jurors from this County in which the indictment was found.

Third—That there was no Judge of the State of New-York present at the time the panel was drawn.

Fourth—That the number of the panel does not comply with the law, in that it exceeds the number of thirty six.

Fifth—That the venue is not in accordance with law.

Sixth—That the panel is not the true panel.

Mr. Murray, the Marshal, was examined as a witness as to the manner of serving and drawing the jury, and testified that when it was drawn at Hudson there were present the Clerk of this Court, the Clerk of Columbia County, two deputies and another person, and that he deputized the Deputy Sheriff of Columbia to serve the summonses on the jurors. He could not swear that the panel shown was the true panel, but believed it was.

The counsel on either side discussed the points raised, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It would seem probable that Judge DEAN will be able to deliver his Fourth of July oration.

The Campum Forum—A Justice of the Supreme Court in Camp.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People, ex rel. Joseph H. Reynolds, vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—Pursuant to appointment, Justice BARNARD proceeded to the camp-grounds of Camp Scott, Staten Island, to investigate the troubles of the forty men who had petitioned for their release upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ, after the argument of counsel on both sides, was dismissed. In regard to the writ issued upon the petition of Lieut. Ahl, for the release of upwards of eighty men, the particulars of which case were stated in full in the TIMES of Saturday, the Judge also dismissed it, no one appearing to prosecute the writ on the part of petitioner.

Rankin and Revey for petitioners. J. H. Coleman opposed.

Court of General Sessions.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in this Court yesterday, and Recorder HOFFMAN delivered the usual charge.

Martha Keenan pleaded guilty to petty larceny in stealing a quantity of coin from Adam Reimast, on the 14th ult., and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.‖

Hugh McCabe was tried for manslaughter, in having caused the death of Patrick Ward on the 26th of April last, by hitting him on the head with a stone. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Samuels pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in having caused the death of Henry L. Jones, by stabbing him with a knife on the 24th of May last. Remanded for sentence.

William Lewis pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal the watch of Mr. James Davy on the 20th ult., and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*The Broadway Bank* vs. *Franklin Skinner.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*The People ex rel., A. J. Hasbrouck*, vs. *The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.*—Motion for mandamus to examine and audit accounts granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 2, 1861.

$29,000	U.S. 6s, '81..Cou	85½	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	85½	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	76¼	
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70..104		
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37	
5,500	Vir. State 6s.....	44½	
5,000	do.....s10	44½	
16,000	do.....	45	
5,000	do.....s5	45	
3,000	Georgia State 6s.	57	
1,000	do.....	57¾	
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	50	
6,500	do.....s5	49	
13,000	do.....c, s5	49½	
4,000	Mo. 6s ins. to C. & St. Joseph R..	42½	
5,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s..	96	
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	101¼	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38	
5,000	do.....	37½	
8,000	do.....	37½	
9,000	do.....	37½	
2 000	Erie R. C. Bs. '71	56	
4,000	Hud. Riv 1st M.	103¼	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	89	
500	do.....	89¼	
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	36	
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	99¾	
18	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80	
12	Cumb. Coal Pref..	4¾	
18	do.....	4¾	
150	Pacific Mail S Co.	70	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..c	66	
50	do.....c	65½	
500	do.....	65½	
300	do.....s7	65½	
175	N. Y. Cen. R.....	73½	
50	do.....s5	73½	
53	do.....s5	73¾	
50	Hudson R. R....s60	32	
480	Harlem Railroad...	10¾	
20	Mich. Cen. R.....	43½	
10	Clev. C. & Chi. R.	97	
50	Galena & Chi. R..	60¾	
50	do.....	60¾	
350	do.....	60¾	
100	do.....bnw	60¾	
50	do.....s10	60¾	
150	do.....s10	60¾	
200	do.....	60¾	
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	24	
200	do.....	23¾	
100	do.....s30	23¾	
50	do.....s60	23¾	
300	do.....b60	24	
700	do.....	23¾	
100	do.....s15	23¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s '81 Cou..	85¼	
10,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou..	76¾	
2 000	Ken. St. 6s ex. i.	72	
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	37¾	
2,000	do.....	37¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37	
2 000	do.....	37½	
10,000	do.....s4	37½	
5,000	do.....	37¾	
13,000	do.....s4	37¾	
$5,000	Lou. State 6s....	51½	
8 000	Vir. State 6s....	46	
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	49¾	
50	Pac. M. S. Co....s30	69	
175	N. Y. Central R...	73¾	
800	Harlem R.....	10	
50	Panama Railroad.	106¼	
250	Galena & Chi. R..	60¾	
100	do.....s6	60¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R....	23¾	

TUESDAY, July 2—P. M.

The market for Stocks to-day, with some few exceptions, is ¼ ℔ cent. lower than on Monday. The exceptions apply mainly to State Bonds, which in the case of Virginia are nearly 2 ℔ cent. higher, and in Tennessees steady, and Missouris ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower. The indorsements of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company on part of the Missouri Bonds sold at 42½ ex-dividend, equal to 45½ ℔ cent. on this especial indorsement, against 37¾, with the July coupon included, for the ordinary issues of the State. The Federal Stocks are a fraction easier than yesterday. The New-York State 7 ℔ cents. again sold at 104 ℔ cent. The Railway share list was generally dull at the close of the day at the decline of ¼ ℔ cent. above referred to. The New-York Central shares were dull at 73½ ℔ cent., and Galena and Chicago at 60¾ ℔ cent. There was a fall at the early Board of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo Stock, and a further decline of ⅜ ℔ cent. in the afternoon; Pacific Mail Shares were 1 ℔ cent. lower than the extreme advance of yesterday, and the Michigan roads ½@⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Central closed dull at 65½@65¾ ℔ cent. Late in the afternoon, after the printed sales at the Second Board, the general market left off inactive, and prices were about as follows:

New-York Central...	73⅛	Rock Island.....	34¼
Galena.....	60¾	Hudson.....	32¾
Illinois Central.....	65½	Harlem Preferred...	23½
Erie.....	22¾	Missouris.....	37½
Toledo	23½	Tennessees	37¾
Michigan Central....	43¾	Virginias.....	46
Mich. Guaranteed...	26¾	Pacific.....	69¾

There was a further advance of ¼ ℔ cent. in Exchange on London, to-day, owing to the extra demand for first-class bills on account of 1st July dividends collected for European holders of American securities. The rates advanced to 106¼@106¾ ℔ cent., while good Merchant bills were done at 105¼@106 ℔ cent. The improvement is deemed somewhat questionable, because of the peculiar and temporary inquiry for bills for to-morrow's steamer. The supply of Merchant exchange drawn against the Exports of Domestic Produce this week is considerably ahead of last week. The clearances compare, in value, for the week and season, as follows, with last season:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,126 882	$1,898,669	$3,235,516
Previously reported.	31,302,020	41,744,751	63,556,589
Since Jan. 1.....	$34,428,902	$43,643 420	$66,792,105

It is stated that an official statement of the New-York Central Railroad Company goes out by the steamer to-morrow to European stockholders, which asserts emphatically that no irregularity exists in the accounts of Mr. WILSON, as Treasurer of the Company, whose decease is announced by telegraph from Albany this afternoon.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus corrects an injurious rumor of yesterday, in regard to the payment of half-yearly interest to non-resident holders of the City Debt of Philadelphia:

"We are requested to correct an error of a morning paper, which states that the City Treasurer declines to pay interest on the City Loans held by persons in the rebel States. He is paying to all, without any inquiry as to their residence."

The Chatham Bank announces a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 8. The Bank of the Commonwealth divides 3 ℔ cent., payable July 8. The Market Bank will pay a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., on and after July 10.

Mr. POLLOCK, the Director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, has issued his June statement. The coinage of the month was as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	463,350	$9,267,000 50
Silver.....	1,765,500	377,100 00
Copper.....	300,000	3,000 00
Total.....	2,528,850	$9,647,100 50

A well advised correspondent writes that the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road from the 1st July to 31st December next, judged by the result of last year, are likely to be.....$1,147,000
At an expense of 52½ ℔ cent..... 596,000

Net result for six months..... $551,000
Interest on Debt..... $122,000
Sinking Fund..... 50,000—$172,000

Leaving 6 ℔ cent. on stock, or..... $379,000

He adds that if no dividend be made in the present month, the cash surplus to be added to the foregoing will be equal to $160,000.

The Board of Brokers hold no Exchange to-morrow afternoon. They adjourned over the Fourth of July, hold no Exchange on Friday afternoon, and only one session on Saturday. A dull time until next Monday is therefore anticipated, unless something of a stirring nature should occur to our Army in Virginia.

The annexed table will show the amount at the several depositories subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the 24th of June:

	On deposit.	Drafts drawn.	Subject to draft.
Treasury U.S., Washing'n.	$1,042,363	166,312	876 051
Ass. Treas'r, Boston.....	1,326,388	136,277	1,190,080
Ass. Treas'r, New-York....	4,716,919	1,459,791	3,257,128
Ass. Treas'r, Philadelphia..	29,471	8,927	20.543
Ass. Treas'r, Charleston....	—	—	—
Ass. Treas'r, New-Orleans..	146,226	23,553	122,672
Ass. Treas'r, St. Louis.....	38,813	17 686	21,155
Ass. Treas'r, San Francisco	196,869	264,205	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,771	306	1.465
Baltimore, Md.....	10.807	4,781	6,026
Richmond, Va.....	14,097	2,389	11,708
Norfolk, Va.....	11,795	1,212	10,582
Wilmington, N. C.....	6,088	737	5,351
Savannah, Ga.....	4,874	1,151	3,722
Mobile, Ala.....	18,225	3,456	14,769
Nashville, Tenn.....	4,880	261	4,618
Cincinnati, Ohio	12,290	3,002	9,288
Pittsburgh, Penn.....	886	598	287
Louisville, Ky.....	198	35	663
Galveston, Texas.....	2,811	1,096	1,805
Depository at Baltimore...	—	29	—
Norfolk (Sawyer).....	1,413	—	1,413
Cincinnati (McLean).....	9,697	97	9,600
Cincinnati (Sherlock).....	1,118	96	1,022
Little Rock, Ark.....	58,922	54,595	4,187
Chicago, Ill.....	6,416	2,083	4 332
Detroit, Mich.....	8,489	1,957	6,531
Omaha City, Nebraska....	175	—	175
Falls of St. Croix, Wis....	9,427	—	9,427
Olympia City, Washington	516	—	516
Tallahassee, Fla.....	679	679	—
Omaha City (Gillmore).....	9,210	—	9,210
Assay-office, U. S., N. Y..	202,513	—	202,513
Mint U. S. Philadelphia...	199 654	—	198,654
Branch, Charlotte, N. C...	32,400	2 625	29,775
Branch, Dahlonega, Ga...	27,866	—	27,866
Branch New-Orleans, La.	389,367	—	389 367
Branch, S. Francisco, Cal.	500 000	—	500 000
Total.....	$9,043,442	$2,157,728	$6,955,070
Deduct overdraft.....			67,357
Total.....			$6,955,713
Add difference in transfers			250,000
Net amount subject to draft			$7,005,713

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 1.	LOANS. June 24.	SPECIE. July 1.	SPECIE. June 24.
Philadelphia....	$3,118,000	$3 137,000	$847,000	$818 000
N. America.....	2,628,582	2,818, 187	790,861	743,694
Farm. & Mech..	4,284,594	4,319,378	1,595,466	1,376 988
Commercial....	1,407,600	1,472 800	287,000	282 000
Mechanics'.....	1,470 228	1,490,340	318,400	293 300
N. Liberties....	1 197 000	1,224 000	375,000	370,000
Southwark.....	898 970	927 420	276,139	263,434
Kensington.....	637,620	640,884	187,346	173 236
Penn Township	599,622	622 324	178,853	165 892
Western.....	1,317,106	1,341,269	429,790	421 782
Man. & Mech...	980,855	988 400	178,155	169,677
Commerce.....	656,727	673,413	216,310	210,717
Girard.....	2,013,862	2 070,112	478,898	445 587
Tradesmen's....	469,973	476,841	139,695	133,309
Consolidation..	425,085	431 819	100,951	100,247
City.....	638,916	661,163	127 677	126,106
Commonwealth	392,532	424,830	70,097	65,275
Corn Exchange	347,000	317 000	122 000	104 000
Union.....	283,419	297,182	68 645	73 670
Total.....	23 967,200	24,241,983	6,888,393	6 336,744

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 1.	DEPOSITS. June 24.	CIRCULATION. July 1.	CIRCULATION. June 24.
Philadelphia....	$1,710,000	$1,741,000	$233 000	$241,000
North American	1,904,374	1,841,849	248,172	250,415
Farm. & Mech..	3,653,606	3,468,167	354,595	357,205
Commercial.....	706 000	734,000	103,000	111,000
Mechanics'.....	729,470	721,378	132,035	123 818
N. Liberties....	958.000	974 000	90,000	99.000
Southwark.....	747 797	739,264	68,s90	71,685
Kensington.....	425,427	426,658	107,315	107,665
Penn. Township	459,559	444,089	52,925	52 545
Western.....	887,403	944,891	105,410	104 725
Man. & Mech....	476,985	472,190	66,915	72 214
Commerce.....	572,235	560,637	59,335	60 485
Girard.....	1,181,301	1,154 886	152,035	161,375
Tradesmen's....	366,909	359,788	57 025	61 190
Consolidation...	207 681	227,729	66 645	66,760
City.....	326,761	326,317	83,130	84,885
Commonwealth .	175 045	178,339	66,625	69,440
Corn Exchange.	269,000	308,000	62,000	62,000
Union.....	169,280	187,940	34,270	32,845
Total.....	15,997.943	15.740,627	2,101,312	2,147,212

COAL TRANSPORTED ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

	Week ending June 29.	Season to same date.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...	30,854	222,788
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	23,450	209,156
Total tons.....	54,304	431,944
Same period last year.		
	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...	14.535	150.008
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	25,604	198.912
Total tons.....	40,139	348,920

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROS. quote Currency and Specie to-day as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England.....	¼	Free Indiana.....	5
New-York State.....	¼	Virginia.....	10
East Jersey.....	¼	North Carolina.....	20
West Jersey.....	½	South Carolina.....	25
Philadelphia.....	¼	Georgia.....	25
Pennsylvania.....	2½	Alabama.....	25
Baltimore.....	¾	New Orleans	10@15
Maryland.....	2@3	Missouri.....	20
Ohio and State Bank		Illinois.....	60@70
Indiana.....	⅛@1	Wisconsin.....	50@60
Kentucky.....	4	Canada.....	⅛@¾
Michigan.....	1		

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars..1 03@—		Guilders.....	39@—
Spanish Dollars..1 08@—		English Silver....4 65@4 80	
Five Franc Pieces 95@—		Specles.....	1 06@—
French Crowns...1 08@—		Old Am Half Dols.1 02@—	
German Crowns..1 06@—		Old Am. Quar Dol.1 01@—	
Prussian Thalers. 69@—		Span. silver ℔ oz.1 19@—	

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns.4 81@—		Ten Guild. Pieces.3 96@—	
Old Sovereigns....4 80@—		Span Doubloons 15 90@—	
Twenty Francs....3 81@—		Pat. Doubloons.. 15 40@—	
Ten Thaler Pieces.7 83@—		Gold, Am. Old.5 ℔ c. prem.	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 2.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 16 9-16; Morris Canal, 37¼; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bbls. Ashes, 25,036 bbls. Flour, 524 bbls. Corn Meal, 227,482 bushels Wheat, 33 998 bushels Corn, 7,471 bushels Rye, 22,735 bushels Oats, 701 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to day, 30 bbls,, at $5 5¾ for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls. ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,200 lbs. American Yellow at 28¾c@29c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Light transactions have been reported in all kinds at previous figures.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet to-day. Sales 50 bags Laguayra at 14c., and 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms. The receipts of Rio, during the past week, have been 34,060 bags; the sales 66,803 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 164,739 bags, including 147,482 bags Rio and Santos, 7,986 bags Maracaibo, 4,000 bags Laguayra, 3,225 bags Java, 1,146 bags Singapore, 600 bags Bombay, and 300 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@14¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@14c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 6,803 bags, including 3,200, *Rolling Ware*, at 12c.@13¼c.; 50 ℔ *Snowden's*, at 13c.; 813, balance ℔ *Sprits*, at 12c.; and 650 ℔ *Fams*, at 13¾c. The market closes quiet."

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 29, New Orleans.....	6,000
June 29, Baltimore.....	25,000
June 29, Philadelphia.....	3,500
July 2, New York.....	147,482
Grand total.....	181,982

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at our quotations; Middling Uplands, 14¾@14¾c.; Middling Gulf, 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Stock very light; holders extremely firm.

DYEWOODS—Are inactive and prices nominal. Some orders are in market for Logwood, but there is none of it immediately available. Stock of all kinds of dyewoods, 4,001 tons, including 2,019 tons Lima Wood, 859 tons Fustic, 300 tons Bar Wood, 134 tons Camwood; 50 tons Logwood, and 39 tons Sapan Wood. Total stock July 1, 1860, 3 998 tons.

FIRE CRACKERS—Some 2,500 boxes Canton, No. 1, have been sold at from 92½c.@$1, cash, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been quite plenty and prices have been reduced materially. The demand has been chiefly from shippers, and for low grades, especially of extra State. Sales have been made of 16,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 80@$4; poor to choice extra State, at $4 25@$4 70, mainly at $4 35@$4 40—only broken lots having been sold at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western, at $3 65@$3 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 20@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 75@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$4 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$3 80	@$4 00
Extra State.....	4 25	@ 4 70
Superfine Western.....	3 65	@ 3 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 00	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 20	@ 5 65
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 75	@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	4 80	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 00	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee.....	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee.....	4 95	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	4 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed. Sales 900 bbls, at $5 40@$6 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra $4 30@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules plenty and heavy at $2 60@$3 60 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, at unchanged quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been very moderate for principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75, and Bunch do. at $1 18¾@$1 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely offered to-day, at decidedly lower prices The demand has been brisk, mainly for export. The rise in rates on freight tends to discourage shippers. Sales since our last 260,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at 98c.@$1; White Western, very poor to choice, at $1 10@$1 35, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 73c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 88c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 68c.@87c.; White Kentucky at $1 40; ℔ bushel. Corn is less active and tending downward. Sales 50,000 bushels at 40c. for damaged, from store; and 42c.@50c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for Western White, and 51c.@53c. for Northern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy at 67c @68c. for Northern, 64c. @66c for Canadian, and 52c.@58c., according to quality, for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 15,400 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 28c @30c., and State at 30c.@31c. ℔ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL, in his circular for the *Africa*, reviews thus: "The dullness so apparent at the date of my last Circular, has continued throughout the fortnight's interval, and present values show a marked decline on all descriptions of Breadstuffs. With heavy receipts from the West and unfavorable English advices, buyers of Flour have purchased only for immediate wants, and the trade has been inactive, with a daily decline in price. The higher and lower grades of Western and State have suffered the most. There is some inquiry for shipment at the decline and a fair home demand, but the closing rates at yesterday's Exchange were in favor of the buyer. The transactions in Wheat are still on a large scale, and as a considerable portion of the supplies are not strictly prime, there is much irregularity in price. For a week past the supplies have been large and receivers free sellers, the purchases being chiefly for export to England and France. The extent of this demand for the fortnight will be seen by the clearances which amount to 73,999 bbls. Flour, 1,273,023 bush. Wheat, 251,817 bush. Corn, 2,145 bush. Oats, 9,516 bush. Peas to Great Britain and Ireland; 865 bbls. Flour, 326,439 bush. Wheat, 3,050 bush. Oats to France; 4,140 bbls. Flour, 37,501 bush. Wheat, 2,545 bush. Oats, 17,105 bush. Rye to Antwerp; 12 761 bush. Rye to Rotterdam; 6,472 bush. Rye to Emden, Hanover. Indian Corn is still in light supply and steady demand, without much change in value, selling chiefly for home use, and as a very small portion only is fit for shipment abroad, it is difficult to execute orders. Rye of prime quality is wanted for export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York.....	June 28, '61.	1,475 945	16.500,647	6,293,295
New-Orleans.	May 14, '61.	179,427	66,767	1,464,267
Philadelphia..	June 20, '61.	168,746	1,315,653	667,950
Baltimore.....	June 20, '61.	126,013	947.346	893,200
Boston.....	June 21, '61.	85,076	13,032	14,100
Other ports....	June 14, '61.	126,685	2,234.216	15,451
Total.....		2,161,892	21.067.661	9,218.263
To about same period, 1860..		367,668	1,772.519	1,903,433
To about same period, 1859..		90 695	415,810	335,888
To about same period, 1858..1		102,467	5,578,520	3,275,676

To the Continent:

From N. York, to June 18, '61	45,209	1,281,198	41,028
From other p'ts, to latest dates.	7,796	9,073	3,042

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $17 50@$18, cash, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady, including domestic Pig, at $4 05@$5 05 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite moderate, though no important changes have occurred in prices to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been made of 300 bbls, including Mess, at $14 75, and Prime at $10@$10 12½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy at $10 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7¾c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State. ℔ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 3c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tierces at $5 37½@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at irregular prices.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevailed to-day, and 1,670 hhds. were disposed of, including Cuba, at 4¼c. @5½c., and Porto Rico at 5c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 25 000 lbs. at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Messrs. K

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at FIVE DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Single Subscription, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in London.

Messrs. BERRETTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the TIMES in Paris.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some definite information relative to the movements and intentions of Gen. PATTERSON and that portion of the Grand Army under his command. The whole column, embracing eighteen full regiments and several detached corps of cavalry and artillery, is under orders to march at three o'clock this morning, and to-day this large body of men will cross the Potomac, and probably stay on the Virginia side. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk. Everything was in readiness for crossing yesterday, but the intention was abandoned until to-day, on account of a difficulty in fording at the point selected. The rebels are reported to be erecting earthworks and planting cannon to obstruct the advance of our troops, and sharp work is expected before the Fourth passes, unless the rebel forces retreat. Shots were exchanged yesterday at Sheppard's Ford, but with what result is not known.

Contrary to established usage, the President, it is understood, has determined not to forward copies of his message to the principal cities and towns, for distribution to the Press simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. A very little delay is expected in the organization of the House. We shall probably receive the document in time for publication at noon of the 5th. The preliminary contest for the Speakership is very animated, and the friends of each of the three candidates—Messrs. BLAIR, GROW, and COLFAX—are equally sanguine of success. No party caucuses are to be held with reference to the organization, but each member will be left to vote according to his own predilections.

The only movement of importance at Fortress Monroe has been that of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, which has taken a position between Hampton and Newmarket Bridge. A flag of truce on Monday reached the fortress from Norfolk, accompanying Dr. RICHARDS, the physician of President LINCOLN, who was arrested at Manassas Junction some time ago, while in quest of his son, at school near Charlottesville. The Doctor had been imprisoned in the jail at Richmond, and had been subjected to various indignities, until he met Gen. HUGER, when he obtained somewhat better treatment. The rebels in their projected movement on Newport's News on Friday night appear to have made a perfect *fiasco*—as bad, almost, as that on our side at Great Bethel. A force of some three thousand advanced to a point two miles beyond Great Bethel, when the expedition by some means miscarried, and nothing has since been heard of it.

A letter written at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 29th of June, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, states that eight companies of rebel infantry and cavalry had gone from there to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to prevent the passage of National troops into Eastern Tennessee. They had, however, met with such serious opposition from the Union men in the mountains, that they had been forced to halt and send for reinforcements. The *Journal* is inclined to think that a bloody fight will take place at the mountain passes, as the Union men declare that JEFF. DAVIS' troops shall leave.

Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, is in a bad way, because he cannot get arms enough for all who will probably be called upon to take part in the conflict against the National Government. He calls loudly upon the people to send to their county seats all the surplus shot guns, rifles, muskets, etc., they may have in their possession, whether in order or not, that they may be put into condition to be rendered available. To make this call more potent, Gov. PETTUS "promises" that all arms so received shall be valued by competent persons, and that the State will "become responsible" for their value to the individuals sending them.

The privateer schooner *Savannah* was yesterday sold by the United States Marshal, and brought, including her one iron gun and small arms, $1,370. The slave-ship *Nightingale* was sold at the same time, and brought $13,000.

Col INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers yesterday received orders to depart for Washington. They are not fully mustered in, but will be immediately, and probably take leave to-morrow. A handsome regimental color was yesterday presented to the regiment, at their encampment on Riker's Island.

The regiment of Col. KERRIGAN was to have departed yesterday, but, owing to some lack of equipment, and the omission to provide transportation, they did not go. They will probably leave to-day, by railroad, for Washington.

The steamer *Anthracite* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday evening, with ordnance stores, for Washington; among them are eight heavy rifled cannon. The United States steamer *Harriet Lane* has been taken into the dry dock for repairs.

A letter from our Havana correspondent gives sufficient proof that the Slave-trade is still in active operation. The American bark *Reindeer* sailed on the 23d of June, ostensibly on a lawful voyage to San Antonio, on the Coast of Africa, but really, as was well understood in Havana, for a cargo of *bozales*. As there are four American barks named *Reindeer*, two of which belong in New-York, one in Philadelphia and one in New-Haven, it is rather difficult to decide which of them is the one designated. Another American vessel—name not given—is said to be fitting out at Havana for the same traffic.

The screw steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton June 19, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

On Monday afternoon, a disturbance occurred at Weehawken, N. J., wherein two men were shot, one fatally, and a woman so badly beaten that it is supposed it is impossible for her to recover. A man named MICHAEL ROACH, keeper of a low groggery, is the culprit.

The Stock market was dull and ¼ ℔ cent. lower yesterday, and only a moderate business was done on the speculative list. New-York Central left off 73¼ ℔ cent., and Missouri 6 ℔ cents. 37½ ℔ cent. Exchange advanced to 106¼@106¾ ℔ cent. on London.

The market for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, was decidedly heavy, and prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. Corn also tended downward. Cotton was held with much firmness, but transactions were restricted. The principal business in Groceries was transacted in Sugars, which were steady. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand at rising rates. Whisky was cheaper. Hay was dull. Hops were less sought after. Provisions were depressed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for domestic Tobacco. The freight market was improving, steadily. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Most of the live stock markets are again overstocked. Beeves are too plenty to sell out, although offered at a decline of ½c. from the low rates of last week. The market is a hard one for Western owners, who bought at 3½c.@4c., live weight. Cows and calves sell slowly at last week's rates. Sheep are abundant, while lambs sell briskly for holiday "lamb and green peas." Hogs are a drug, at lower rates.

Duty of Congress—Cost of the War.

A question of momentous interest will be presented to the Congress just about to assemble. It is no less than this: Shall the legislative body interfere in any way, either by regulation or advice, in the conduct of the present war; or shall it be committed solely to the power and discretion of the Executive? Subordinate to this vital question is the inquiry hardly less important: How far shall Congress exert any power or make any effort to regulate or diminish the cost of the war?

We do not now propose to discuss these questions at all at length. It is enough to state them, to show the gravity of the consequences they involve, political and financial. The people of the United States are just beginning to regulate the magnificent outburst of enthusiasm which followed the proclamation of the President. They are now examining a little the actual extent of their own motive power. They have begun to look full in the face the war of the Great Rebellion; and to calculate, not "the value of the Union"—for that is priceless—but the annual cost of keeping yearly from three to five hundred thousand men in arms in the field to preserve it. The great political and financial question now arises, and it must be met—Shall this giant struggle be committed solely to the energy and patriotism of the President of the United States, or shall it be shared by the representatives of the people in Congress?

On this subject wide differences of opinion seem to exist among our cotemporary journals. A journal of this City, supposed by some to represent somewhat exclusively the views of the Cabinet, or a part of it, in declaring with solemn emphasis, that upon the action of the coming Congress, consequences depend of such gravity, "that their influence will be perceptible *after the lapse of centuries*," directly addresses the representatives, and, in a tone of lofty authority, uses the following language:

"You owe it to yourselves, to the country, and to the loyal sentiment of the North, to be prompt, resolute and effective in strengthening *the arm of the Government*. Sanction the past action of the Executive, provide for raising $250,000,000 in support of the *Army*, and THEN GO HOME. Frown down indignantly all attempts at *legislation* which may, without injury to the country, be deferred."

Another of our journals takes a view somewhat more elastic of the functions of the National Legislature. It predicts that:

"Congress will act *as if invested with the power of a National Convention*, for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done in the levying of troops for *three years*, in the use of *unappropriated moneys* for extraordinary expenses, and *in its appointments* it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving those acts, but if necessary, resorting to *other measures equally unwarranted* by the precise letter of that instrument."

It is sufficiently evident that an executive, (call him a *President* or by any other title,) with two hundred and fifty millions in his pocket, and plenary power over all appointments, will possess pretty effectually the purse and the sword, the most unmistakable types of power. The arm of the Government would indeed be strengthened by an obedient Congress, content to place them in his hands without stint or limit or inquiry. Whether the representatives of the people in the coming Congress, after such an enormous investiture of authority, will deem it their duty, in obedience to the mandate of the official journal, to "*then go home*,"—or whether, copying the example of France in the days of ROBESPIERRE, they "will act," as suggested by our other cotemporary, "as *if invested* with the power of a *National Convention*," the history of the present eventful month may do much to decide.

As independent journalists, it will be our duty to record, however little we may be able to deflect, the course of these stirring political events. The consequential effects of the fundamental changes which may now be impending over our hitherto free Constitution, upon the financial credit of our Government, although seemingly subordinate, are really of primary importance, so far as they may directly affect the political power thus enormously enlarged. The question may be stated in a word: Can the Government virtually discard Congress as an equal and coördinate element of authority, without seriously impairing its fiscal power? The mass of our people, in a season of holy and patriotic fervor, may doubtless consent, however blindly, to concentrate all political power in the Executive; but will not the sagacious lenders of money—they who are to furnish the hundreds of millions rapidly required—require its expenditure to be regulated, at least in some degree, by the legislative body?

The present war has now endured a little over sixty days. Within that brief period, a sum exceeding *fifty millions* is said to have been expended by the Executive, either directly, or through State agencies with the avowed intent to require payment of the National Government. This portion of our history is destined to be particularly instructive, not only as a "sample-end" of the war—a specimen of what we may expect hereafter from uncontrolled Executive Departments—but as an unerring test and touchstone of the intention and disposition of Congress whether in any way to regulate or control the War, or set limit to any extent the authority of the President. If, under the lash of party discipline, the transactions of the last ninety days shall be passed over in silence, without statement, scrutiny or exposure, we shall all know what to expect hereafter. If, on the contrary, Congress shall require from the War and Navy Departments full and perspicuous accounts of all the expenditures of this period,—with distinct statements of the names, sums, and dates, including all contractors, agents, and vessels employed,—and especially if they shall exert their full constitutional authority to prevent the recurrence of any abuses like those it may now discover, the financial world, if not all our people, will feel that something like an adequate check is furnished against a career of corrupt and improvident expenditure, which, if left unrestrained, would hurry the nation headlong into bankruptcy and ruin.

A War for the Rights of the People.

The most frequent argument that is used against the prosecution of war by the National Government for the suppression of rebellion in the Southern States is, that it is wrong to compel a people to live in alliance with us when their hearts are so alienated that the Union cannot be cordial or fraternal. The continuance of political relations under circumstances of force on one side and inability to resist on the other, it is held, is incompatible with the theory of Republican institutions. Republican government becomes merely military despotism.

This view of the question pending between the United States Government and the communities in rebellion against it, and this mode of argument in behalf of rebellion is common to our own citizens who oppose the war, and to the citizens of foreign countries who have allowed their sympathies to take the same bias. If there were no stronger reasons against the justice of this view and the strength of this argument than the necessity of nations to preserve their natural boundaries, and to maintain for their citizens unrestricted commerce over natural highways, this necessity would be plea enough to justify the United States Government in the most determined resistance to the designs of the rebel States.

A free white population of the loyal States of the Union, in the valley of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi rivers, amounting to about twelve millions in number, find the Lower Mississippi river to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico a natural and cheap highway to the ocean. This highway has been for fifty years in their undisturbed possession and enjoyment. Nay more, the proprietary interest in the territory inclosing this natural highway, was purchased by the Government of the United States, for the express purpose of securing to the population of the West and Northwest, (in common with other citizens of the country,) the free enjoyment of this highway.

Now, one of the original rights of mankind, a right that precedes Government itself, is *the right of property*—the right peaceably to enjoy that which one's money has bought or his labor earned. The briefest statement, indeed, that we could give of the necessity of Government, would be, that it is to protect property.

Looking at the rights of the people of the United States to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, in the light of property, purchased by themselves and paid for, may we ask, under what pretence of reason or humanity, by what plea of Christianity or Republicanism, they can be expected to surrender this property? And yet its surrender is precisely what secession demands of the Government of the United States; and it is just this that sentimentalists at the North, and shallow as well as selfish thinkers abroad, are asking our Government to yield.

The free navigation of the Mississippi River, from its head to the Gulf, is not only a secured right of the people of the whole United States, but to the twelve millions of inhabitants in its upper valleys it is a practical right, one that they deem vital. The fact that this should be so has been recognized from the foundation of our Government; and on this ground President JEFFERSON bought Louisiana in the nation's name, and violated in his own opinion the Constitution of the United States. But if President JEFFERSON could venture to strain the sacred National Charter that he had helped to frame, on a supposed political necessity that existed only in the future, by how much more should President LINCOLN, of the present day, defend the rights so acquired, now that they are so important to the political safety and domestic well being of millions of citizens resident on its banks and on its tributaries? If the barren right was thought by former statesmen to be worth an infraction of the Constitution, what a rebuke is that historical fact to those captious critics who, in the cause of treason, impede every step of the Government by complaints of the unconstitutional measures of the Administration in defence of the right measures demanded by the exigencies of a rebellion so monstrous in its character as to be in a great degree unprovided for in any previous legislation?

Twelve millions of free citizens of the United States are required by sentimental Peace Men, at home and abroad, to give up forever their property and their franchises, to abandon to foreign control this natural channel of communication with the world. The demand is a heavy one, truly; and in what behalf is it made? Simply that the so-called Southern Confederacy may become a sovereign power and civil war cease in the land. And the result would be, that about three millions of inhabitants on the lower banks and tributaries, and about the mouth of the Mississippi, would succeed to the possession and sole free use of the river which twelve millions of inhabitants, having equal rights in its use, would be compelled to abandon. The statement of this proposition is enough to stamp it for enormous and incredible impudence and absurdity.

But, say the stupid arraigners of the policy of our Government, it will be easy to establish friendly and favorable commercial relations with the seceded States, and a profitable and unrestricted commerce might continue as heretofore. Yes, it would be easy to make treaties—and easy to break them. And if the bonds of a Constitution, so wise and so sacred as ours, could be so easily sundered by Secessionists, what hope could we have of a more faithful adherence to treaties?

But the very proposition is an insult. Twelve millions of people are invested lawfully with rights, and are in the peaceful enjoyment of them. Three millions of other people say, we would like to have the sovereignty over your property, and we will take possession of it, by force of arms if need be. But we do not wish to be unfriendly. On the contrary, we have the most liberal dispositions towards you, and will cheerfully enter into an agreement by which you may have such use of your late property as we may deem proper, subject always to such police regulations as we may impose! This is the proposition of the seceding States to the Government of twenty millions of people, able to protect them in all their rights. Any man in Europe, who calls himself a statesman, and says that any Government in the world should recognize and accept such terms, and so despoil and degrade its people, must be a fool or a knave. And any man in this country, who advocates the right of treason, to make such demand, and the duty of our Government to yield it for the sake of peace, is a coward or traitor.

The present war is frequently said to be a war for a Government—a war to show to the world that we have a Government. This is but a partial expression of the right and duty of the Fight. It is the surface only of the truth. The war that the United States Government is waging, is a war for the rights, the property and the franchises of many millions of its citizens. It is a war for the direct rights of twelve millions, as against the direct usurpation of three millions. It is not for honor merely, nor for barren rights, but for vital and indefeasible rights, that can only be parted with when inexorable fate extinguishes a Nation, and its wreck is swept away with the *débris* of things that were.

Such being the plain reading of our National embroilment, it is evident that the war can take but one course. The Government must fight for conquest. There can be no pause till the rights of the people are redeemed from usurpation, or its strength fails, and it is forced to acknowledge itself unequal to the contest. When this latter result is reached—if it must come—we must be content to take our place with the weak and easily plundered States of the world, and accept such terms of existence as any marauding foes may grant us. At the worst, however, ten, twenty, or fifty years must elapse before we reach that abasement. And till then, we shall struggle for the rights and glory of the American Union, as nations have learned to honor it.

The War Department — An Inquiry Wanted.

It is idle to attempt a suppression of the fact that the public universally regards the administration of the War Department as surrounded with corrupt influences. Contracts have notoriously been made in disregard of all the usual dictates of prudence and economy. Transports have been hired at monthly rates double the entire value of the vessels; arms and munitions have been bought at prices which only cease to seem excessive when we learn that one-fourth the cost passed into the pocket of the purchasing agent; the most worthless of trash has been received from favorites and paid for as if fully up to contract requirements; and in every transaction connected with our warlike preparations of the Government there has been the taint of peculation and dishonesty. For these phenomena, the Chief of the War Department is popularly regarded as responsible, and, at all events, upon him will rest the responsibility of disproving them.

Precedents may very easily be found to warrant a certain amount of profligacy in the early efforts at war of a peaceful people. Rapacity takes the field before patriotism, and is slow to leave it. There are innumerable personal friends of those having wealth to distribute, whose friendship upon profitable occasions becomes exceedingly, and even pertinaciously demonstrative, and whose ardor can only be cooled by very liberal concessions. Contractors make their way through back doors, with golden keys; political supporters have private claims to be paid for at the public cost; attention has to be given to securing the utmost possible return in personal and political services. Such temptations to forgetfulness of the public good are seldom resisted; and the opportunity for dispensing patronage so vast is employed with an average certainty at the commencement of every contest like the present. It was unfortunate for the Secretary of War that he came to his office with a reputation not free from reproach. Old charges of a damaging character, though perhaps without evidence to sustain them, had followed him for years; and it was known beside that his pecuniary interests ran in many directions, and were generally bold and speculative. It required more than ordinary circumspection, therefore, in the administration of his office to escape without suspicion the severe scrutiny such antecedents would provoke; and it must be confessed the Secretary has exhibited far less of the quality than was to be expected from a man of his practical shrewdness. A popular impression, extremely unfavorable to the Chief of the Department, has been created by the obvious swindling and plundering to which we have alluded. If, as we desire to believe, and demand to have proved, if true, Mr. CAMERON is no party to these shameful transactions, and is unaware of their existence, the Administration is suffering to a degree which may be fatal to its success, from a very unjust but general prejudice.

Congress is about to be asked for indefinite millions to be disbursed mainly through the War Department. Before granting a dollar, Congress must institute such investigations as will leave no doubt upon the popular mind as to its honest expenditure. The extraordinary powers confided to the Executive must not be abused. The suspicion that the national enthusiasm is employed by bad and reckless men for self-aggrandizement must be removed. Until certainty is attained upon these points, it is safe to say no loan will be received with any sort of favor in the money market; and no reliance can be placed upon a continuance of that great popular impulse, the cessation of which must be the dissolution of the Government. It is due to the people, to the Administration, and especially due to the Secretary at War, that these intimations of corruption be thoroughly examined and cleared up.

WHAT IS WANTED.—The time has passed for fine writing and fine speeches in discussing abstract ideas upon questions of Government; we are now dealing with stern realities, and the people expect their rulers to deal with them in a manner worthy of a young and energetic nation. The masses are terribly in earnest, and will tolerate no temporizing policy. Their patience has already been severely tried in this respect, and it will be a dangerous experiment for politicians to experiment too far. It must be remembered that it was the *last* straw that broke the camel's back. The hour for compromising is gone—no patched-up peace will be accepted by the people of this country, no matter how much it may please the cotton-spinners of England. Our people want the question of secession this time definitely settled, settled beyond the contingency of any future hair-splitting or metaphysical speculation. Its advocates have chosen the mode by which they wish to settle it, and as they have selected the sword, and appealed to the God of Battles, let the prayer of the patriot Minister of old, of "Oh, Lord, if our enemies will fight us, let them have fighting enough," be answered. The industry of the people of the United States is of rather too much importance to have it periodically disturbed by the freaks of a class of Southern chivalry who neither toil nor spin.

DANIEL WEBSTER when asked by HENRY CLAY to sustain the Compromise of 1833, replied, "It would be yielding great principles to faction; and that the time had come to test the strength of the Constitution and the Government." This compromise, BENTON says, relieved JOHN C. CALHOUN from his untenable position, and that even JACKSON felt great relief in being spared the dire necessity of enforcing the laws by the sword and by criminal prosecution, as he had determined to take a very positive course with Mr. CALHOUN—have him arrested and tried on a charge of high treason. Although this compromise was looked upon as a great healing measure, it was vigorously opposed by both WEBSTER and BENTON, and CLAY in after years admitted that WEBSTER'S views were correct. If the strength of the Government had been tested at that period the secession dogma would have been effectually crushed out, and the country saved from the excitement it has since created. But a mild course only served to embolden its advocates and the heresy spread, till at last the Government, instead of having to deal with one State, has a dozen arrayed in arms against its authority. In its hour of trial it appealed to the people for aid, and they responded nobly, furnishing men and money in abundance, sufficiently indicating the sentiment of the nation upon the subject—*a short and vigorous campaign*. That the action of the Government has not thus far come up to the expectations of the people is evident on every hand, and the journalist who fails to note this is derelict in a sacred duty which he owes the public. It is to Congress we must now look to see all administrative deficiencies remedied.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The proceedings of the Union Convention of East Tennessee will be found in another column of the TIMES. It will be seen that every County but one was represented, and the deliberations were harmonious. The Unionists of East Tennessee have adopted a course, marked at once by prudence and the utmost fairness towards the rest of the State. They ask that East Tennessee may be allowed peaceably to "secede" from the Middle and Western divisions that have voted by such heavy majorities to join JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy.

It will be hard to meet this request and deny it. The Secessionists are asked to do as they would be done by. They are told, and truly, that the business interests and political principles of East Tennessee differ so widely from those of Middle and West Tennessee, that the State is no longer a homogeneous Government. And a "union" under such circumstances is neither agreeable nor desirable. They ask to be permitted to go in peace, and choose for themselves a Government that shall meet their wants and be in conformity with their feelings and wishes.

Will the Secessionists of Tennessee acquiesce in this practical application of the "Republican principle?" We know they will not, but will at once proceed to "coerce" the Unionists of East Tennessee to become traitors like themselves. But the East Tennesseans are prepared for that emergency, and will maintain their loyalty with their lives.

The dispatches of yesterday, from the West, announced that eight companies of Secessionists had been dispatched from Knoxville to seize Cumberland Gap and Wheeler's Gap, the entrances from Kentucky into East Tennessee, in order to prevent the supply of arms to the Union men of East Tennessee by the National Government. The Kentucky Unionists were reported to be in arms against this advance upon their border, and threatened occupation of the passes by which they obtain outlet.

This is a fit occasion for calling out the Union organization of Kentucky. Let the Government order Gen. ANDERSON to raise 10,000 troops in Kentucky, and proceed to the relief of the Union men of East Tennessee, and he can have the needed army, and twice as many more, in a fortnight.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A great step has been made toward securing well-cooked and digestible food for the volunteer regiments. At the earnest request of the United States Sanitary Commission, Gov. MORGAN has authorized the engagement of Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON to take charge, experimentally, of the cooking department of one or two regiments at Washington, and Mr. SANDERSON has already entered on his duties, taking with him a couple of experienced assistants. Should this experiment succeed, the Sanitary Commission will probably employ Mr. SANDERSON permanently, to go through all the camps, and organize in each a system by which a supply of wholesome food can be secured. This is an important movement in the right direction, and we trust that the Commission will be enabled, by public liberality, to carry out to the fullest extent this and other much needed measures of sanitary reform.

FRONTIER MATTERS.—Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives some items of a startling character touching life in Arizona. It is now something more than ten years since our frontier line has been thrown from the western limit of the great valley of the Mississippi, to those regions known as the Rocky Mountain slopes, bounded by the British possessions on the north and by Mexico on the south. During the early period of the California emigration, when emigrants in large bodies rushed across the country, we heard little of Indian depredations. But later, when civilization attempted to make a stand in sections of the intermediate countries, and emigrants in small bodies wound their slow and weary way over a variety of routes, the wild Indian commenced his systematic course of plunder and butchery. Our correspondent states that he estimates the number of white settlers and emigrants killed by the Indians in our frontier regions, at one thousand per annum. This is a fearful estimate, and but for our confidence in the knowledge and accuracy of our informant, we should be disposed to consider his calculation as highly extravagant.

It is undoubtedly a fact that our Indian difficulties have been augmenting since 1855. It has especially fallen to our lot to chronicle Indian depredations of the most frightful character in Arizona and New-Mexico, during the past three years, month by month—yes, almost week by week. We believe there is a department in Washington whose business it is to look after Indian affairs generally along the frontier; and yet reports come from that department and from the War Office as well, couched in the language of ease and content, and congratulating the country on the peculiarly happy manner in which the business in their particular charge is managed, but which, in fact, is so wofully mismanaged as to be a disgrace to a civilized nation, to which the dying shrieks and groans, and the bleaching bones of thousands and thousands of our murdered pioneers can testify.

A PLAINT FROM PLUM-GUT.—The *Herald* Harlequin utters one of his profoundest Plum-Guttural growls at the police for interfering with the right of petition. It is of course needless to say there has been no such interference; but that an ingenious attempt to mislead public opinion by fraud, misrepresentation, and forgery, has very properly been defeated, and the offenders exposed. Since the Superintendent of Police, with questionable propriety, saved the skipper of Plum-Gut from mob-law, the *Herald* has much mitigated its treatment of the Department. But when the energies of the Chief begin to be turned from the protection to the punishment of traitors, the venerable mountebank resumes his fears, and will doubtless pour out his malignity henceforth as unsparingly as in other days he uttered his daily puffs of Potosi. Let the Superintendent arm himself in triple brass, and with an extra baton or two, as preparation for this threatened warfare.

A YANKEE TRICK BY A FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* of the 29th ult., says that "an agent of the French Government is buying tobacco in that market." Nothing more likely. It is cheap now, for Virginians can do nothing with it. But "commerse follows the flag," and the first thing done by President LINCOLN, after Gen. SCOTT and the Grand Army reach Richmond a month hence, will be to raise the blockade of all the Virginia ports; and the "French Government" will ship its tobacco freely—making a prodigious good thing out of the verdant Virginians. Let the *Examiner* put this in its pipe and smoke it.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—Correspondents with California and Oregon should remember that the mails to the Pacific, *vid* the ocean steamers, ceased absolutely on the 30th June; and that all letters destined for those States, or for Washington or Nevada Territories, go henceforth overland from St. Joseph, Mo., *every day in the week*, except Sundays. Many persons dropped their letters in the Post-office, yesterday, evidently supposing that they would be forwarded by steamer. They should know that all these have been sent *vid* St. Joseph. The Pony Express rates, *vid* Overland route, from and after this date, are reduced to only one dollar per half ounce, with the ten cents United States postage added.

Vassar Female College.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—PLANS FOR THE BUILDING—TREASURER'S REPORT, ETC.

The Trustees of this institution held an adjourned meeting in Poughkeepsie on the 25th inst., twenty-two being in attendance. Hon. WILLIAM KELLY presided.

From the report of the Joint Executive and Building Committee, it appeared that a contract has been concluded with WILLIAM HARLOE, of Poughkeepsie, for the erection of the college edifice, at a cost of $178,200. Other offers varied from $185,000 to $202,000. The work is begun, and the foundation will be built and the floor beams laid by the 15th of November, when operations will be suspended until next Spring. The edifice is to be completed by Aug. 1, 1864.

It is expected the corner stone will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, this Fall. Of this public notice will be given.

The Treasurer's report indicated that the funds of the College are in good condition, considering the disturbed state of the country; and it is believed the payments on the building will be met without any considerable loss on the securities in hand.

The Committees on the Faculty and Studies, the Library, the Art Gallery, Cabinets and Apparatus, a Corporation Seal, presented partial and preliminary reports relating to matters connected with those subjects respectively.

No professorships were filled, any appointments at this period being considered premature.

The following resolution, which Prof. S. F. B. MORSE and other trustees seconded, with remarks highly complimentary to the artist named, is honorable to all concerned:

Resolved, That the trustees of Vassar Female College do hereby respectfully request M. VASSAR, the founder, to sit for a full-length portrait of himself, from the pencil of the distinguished artist, CHARLES L. ELLIOTT, of New-York, the painting to be preserved in the College.

The business of the Board being finished, after a sumptuous dinner provided by mine host of the Gregory House, the Trustees entered carriages in waiting, and under the direction of Treasurer M. VASSAR, Jr., as Marshal of the day, proceeded to the College grounds, one and a half miles east of the city. All were surprised at the extent of the area required for the site, and delighted with the fine view of the surrounding country. From the level plateau on which the College will stand, are seen the Catskill Mountains on the north, the Shawangunk and the Highlands of the Hudson on the west, and the Fishkill and West Point range on the South. The grounds comprised 200 acres, now in all the freshness, fragrance and beauty of glorious Summer.

The visitors departed by way of Mr. VASSAR'S beautiful Springside grounds, highly pleased with another day in Poughkeepsie, and more than ever interested in the great enterprise committed to their care.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The Press Upon Military Topics—Is Fortress Monroe Secure?—Complaints of Jobbery—The Secretary at War—An Attempted Attack on Newport's News—Arrival of Two Deserters—Condition and Intentions of the Rebel Force, &c., &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, June 30, 1861.

The remarks of the TIMES on the probability of a speedy attack of the rebel forces upon this position have attracted the attention of military officers. A part of them are inclined to consider them as injudicious, inasmuch as they point out to the enemy the advantages of such an attack, and may thus incite them to make it. If the military leaders of the rebel forces are dependent on the TIMES for brains, there may be some force in this objection: otherwise I do not see that it has any foundation. I think the views of that article are in the main sound and judicious, and if so, this fact is a sufficient warrant for their publication. If there is any point of our line exposed to special danger, that is precisely the point to which the attention of the Government and the country should be directed. And the risk of an attack,—as well as the necessity of an advance, here is certainly sufficient to warrant our Government in giving this point far greater strength than it has at present. Still, I do not believe the rebels, even with 50,000 men, can take this fortress by any other process than a regular siege. It is very strong and is capable of a protracted and successful defence against any attempt that may be made to carry it by storm. It is completely surrounded by a ditch, as wide as Broadway, which is filled with water to the depth of eight or ten feet,—and the only two approaches,—in front and rear, are completely covered by guns which would sweep every foot of them every half minute with grape and canister. The rebels might possibly drive in our forces at Newport's News,—though they would have a sharp fight for that, as our intrenchments there are of considerable strength: and they might also in case of success there drive in the five regiments in Camp Hamilton, a mile this side of Hampton, though the latter are to a great degree already under cover of the guns of the Fortress. But unless our men behaved very badly, they would have very great difficulty to do this. And after it had been done, the main work of taking the Fort would remain. I do not believe it could be done. By a large army of regular troops, used to work of that kind it might possibly be undertaken, but it is not likely to be attempted by such forces as the rebels now have in the field.

Complaints of jobs and corrupt manœuvres of various kinds, are matters of course when such large moneyed operations are in question as those involved in this war. Our little community is quite alive with gossip about matters of this kind. Most of the stories are as yet too crude to warrant publication,—but there is one matter which has been so seriously misrepresented, and which involves principles of so much importance, as to warrant a statement of the facts.

The regulations of the army require that the *Sutler* of every garrison shall be appointed by what is called the Council of Administration, consisting of the three senior officers of the post next to the commanding officer. Under this rule last Summer, before this war broke out, a Mr. MOODY, who lived in this State, beyond Hampton, and who had been purveyor for the hotel at this place as well as for the fortress, was appointed Sutler by the Council of Administration, then consisting of captains VOGDES, ROBERTS and ORD. The appointment was confirmed by Col. DIMMOCK, then and now the commanding officer of the post, and Mr. MOODY received from the War Department his warrant as Sutler for three years. Thus the matter stood when the secession ordinance passed the Virginia Convention. MOODY was a Union man, and as such was distrusted by his neighbors. His family, however, and all his property were in the midst of Secessionists and he saw no safety for either, if he remained in the service of the Union. The officers of the fort, however, urged him to remain, assuring him that they would sustain him and that the Government would unquestionably extend to Union men in Virginia who might suffer for their principles, every possible aid and support. He decided to remain; his family meantime was driven from their residence, his property seized and he forbidden to return. He has since heard nothing from or of his family,—but has been devoting himself, with great zeal and assiduity, to the duties of his post.

Some eight or ten days since, a Mr. WISTAR, of Pennsylvania, made his appearance, either in person or by an agent, at the Fortress, with a written *request* from the Secretary of War, that he might be appointed Sutler, in place of Mr. MOODY. The Council of Administration, consisting of Captains ROBERTS, LARNED and one other, was at once convened, and the letter was taken into consideration. Mr. MOODY was found to have received his appointment for the fixed term of three years; no pretence was made in any quarter that he had not performed the duties of his office with perfect fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and no warrant could be found, either in the Army regulations or in the practice of the Army, for removing him in any other way than upon conviction by court-martial, on charges of misconduct distinctly made. In a letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth all these considerations, the Council, therefore, stated that they could find no justification for the appointment of Mr. WISTAR.

Thus the matter stood until this morning, when Mr. WELSH, an intimate friend of the Secretary of War, and connected, I believe, with his Department, came to the Fort with an official order from Mr. CAMERON, *appointing* Mr. WISTAR Sutler, in place of Mr. MOODY, *removed*.

There are two or three points involved in this matter which make it one of much graver importance than it would first appear. In the first place, the Regular Army officers regard it as an attempt on the part of the Secretary of War utterly to override the Regulations and uniform practice of the Army, for no other reason than to make a place for a political and personal favorite, and create opportunities for other personal and partisan adherents to make large profits by furnishing such supplies as the Sutler may require. The rumors of the garrison name three or four such persons who are known to have been very active in bringing about this change, and to have large investments, and still larger expectations, in the way of supplies. The Regular officers regard this as only one incident in a systematic crusade against their rights, by which the discipline, order and efficiency of the military force of the country is to be sacrificed remorselessly to the greed of political partizans. I am inclined to fear that, if this matter is pushed and this appointment of WISTAR is insisted on by Mr. CAMERON, it will lead to very calamitous results in regard to the efficiency of the garrison at this fortress.

It is stated that the President has altered the army regulations in this respect, so as to give the appointment of Sutlers to the Secretary of War, instead of the Council of Administration. The reason assigned is, that the post has now become much more lucrative and therefore much more important. Unless, however, I am greatly mistaken, the public will regard this as a conclusive reason for leaving the appointment in the hands of the Military Council. If Mr. CAMERON were as careful of his reputation and personal honor as one in his position should be, he would not make such a change in the army regulations as will simply place in his hands patronage and the power of disbursing money, which can be much more usefully exercised where it now is. Upon one thing he and the Administration may rely:—if this change is carried out, and Mr. CAMERON's friend is appointed Sutler at this post in place of Mr. MOODY, he cannot possibly satisfy the public that it is not done from motives which will not bear examination. If the Secretary is wise, either for himself or for the Administration which is responsible for his acts, he will avoid the comments which such an act will certainly provoke.

The second objection to this action is of a political character, and is equally serious. If Union men in Slave States, who have lost everything by adhering to the Union, are to be ejected from offices by which alone they can secure a livelihood, merely to accommodate political adherents from the North, the Administration may at once abandon all hope of developing a Union sentiment in any Southern State. Mr. MOODY dare not venture to his old home,—he would be hung instantly. He has no means of earning a living elsewhere. He has sacrificed everything for the service of the Government in the office to which he was appointed for three years. If he is to be ejected from this by the very Government for adhering to which he has lost everything else, his example will scarcely be followed by many of his fellow-citizens. The Union men in this part of the State, at least those of them who are at this place, are very anxious to prevent so heavy a blow to our cause. Col. SEGAR, I understand, has gone to Washington to-night, to make representations to the Department on this subject. In the hope that they may be successful, I abstain from any further comment. Nor shall I do more at present than allude to the murmurs that are beginning to be somewhat formidable, against the extent to which favoritism, both in appointments and in procuring supplies, is permitted to derange and retard the operations of the army here. But it certainly does seem too bad that the bridge across Hampton Creek, burnt by the rebels on their retreat a month ago, *cannot be repaired until lumber* is procured FROM BOSTON.

Col. ALLEN's arrest has given general satisfaction, and has encouraged the hope, in the minds of those who have the honor of our troops at heart, that some check will at last be put upon their reckless and disgraceful conduct. But whenever the matter is mentioned it is generally followed by the remark that nothing will be done with him—that the arrest is merely a matter of form, and that, no matter how clear his guilt, he will not be punished. I hope these predictions will prove to be unfounded. I would not do Col. ALLEN injustice, by prejudging his case; but if he is guilty of the offences laid to his charge, I trust he will be deprived of his command and sent home in disgrace. Unless universal report is untrue, his men have been guilty of outrages upon private property and personal rights in this vicinity, which reflect indelible disgrace upon them as citizens of New-York, and as troops of the United States. They have entered private houses, which had been deserted and shut up by their owners, and destroyed, from sheer wantonness, the furniture which they contained. I have heard of elegant pianos broken in pieces—boxes containing libraries broken open and the books scattered about—chairs and sofas cut, pictures defaced, mirrors broken, and other outrages perpetrated more worthy of savages than of soldiers drawn from the ranks of civil life. It is said that Col. ALLEN has done nothing to check these disgraceful excesses,—but that, on the contrary, he screens them from blame, and encourages and even aids these acts of wanton destruction. His burning of the wheat, cut and stacked in the field, because he believed it to be owned by a Secessionist, and his arrest of the six men working upon it in spite of his own safe-conduct which they had upon them, is an instance of the reckless disregard of all rights and of ordinary decency which is said to be habitual with him. This is the specific offence for which he is to be tried. I trust the War Department will make no needless delay in appointing the Court-martial and holding his trial,—for the good of our cause and the honor of our army imperatively demand a *speedy* example of just and severe punishment. Our men need to be assured, by something more than hearsay, that War does not dispense with the usages and requirements of civilization,—that it has its rules of conduct, and that it is not safe to violate them. The sooner this lesson is taught them, the better for our credit and our cause.

In this connection I desire to raise a question as to the propriety of all the house-burnings and other destruction of property which seems to have the sanction of our authorities. On the way to Bethel, at the time of the disastrous and discreditable affair at that place some time since, Col. DURYEE's Regiment while passing a large and elegant house was fired upon by one or two shots, believed to have come from the house. An officer and one or two men immediately went in and set the house on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with its elegant furniture, carpets, pianos, an excellent law library and all its other contents, worth, in the aggregate, as the officer himself assured me, not less than $25,000. I learn that the owner, a lawyer named WHITING and another gentleman, who was with him in the house at the time, denied having fired upon the troops. Both were brought into the fortress, and afterwards released by Gen. BUTLER on the representations of Col. SEGAR. But I confess I do not see the necessity or propriety of burning the house. All wanton and useless destruction of property should certainly be avoided in war, and I see no good end to be served by acts of destruction performed under circumstances so well calculated to mislead the judgment. I grant that men who, not being in arms, fire upon our troops from houses, deserve severe punishment,—and in order to prevent such acts, they should distinctly understand that they cannot be treated as prisoners of war, but as assassins. But the duty of trying such offenders, and inflicting summary punishment, should not be committed to officers in the heat of action. It is a rule of European warfare that non-combatants found firing upon troops shall be shot; and you will not soon forget the rigor with which this rule was enforced by Count GUILAY, at the commencement of the Italian War, when he ordered nine Lombard peasants to be shot because *somebody* had fired upon his troops, and the hands of these nine were found to be blackened with powder. The burning of houses, though not so extreme a penalty, is quite as likely to be inflicted hastily and wrongfully. Why, moreover, was it necessary to order Little Bethel to be burned,—and the church to be set on fire if it was of wood, and to be blown up if of brick? These things savor of more barbarous times than those in which we live. War ought not, now-a-days, especially in this country, to leave its footsteps for long years after its last volley has burst on the ear, in ruined towns, desolate fields, and the fierce resentment which an injured people hand down as a sacred legacy to their children. We hope and labor for a restored Union; let it not be marred by such black and hateful mementoes of a disturbed and discordant time.

CAMP AT NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., Sunday, June 30—P. M.

I came over here this afternoon in consequence of a report brought to the Fortress by two deserters, that the rebel force was moving down from Yorktown, with intent to attack the camp at this point. Newport's News is about eight miles in a direct line from Old Point, but the steamer *Cataline*, which ran up, is forced to take a circuit which makes the distance about twelve. We reached the camp at about 2 o'clock. It is beautifully situated upon a high plateau of open fields, some 20 or 30 feet above the level of the water, and backed by woods. We have five regiments here—three from New-York, Cols. Hawkins, Bendix and Taylor; one from Massachusetts, Col. Packard; and one from Vermont, Col. Phelps. The latter has command of the whole camp. Upon the water front they have thrown up a fine earthwork, and have mounted three heavy guns, besides one of Sawyer's rifled cannon, which has been put up within a few days. Along the rear of the camp, within about 40 rods of a marshy range of ground backed by woods, and running along the whole line of the camp, they have extended a very long and admirable embankment, with a ditch some 10 or 15 feet wide, in part of which pointed stakes have been inserted, so as to render it almost impossible for an enemy to pass. These ditches are enfiladed by two cannon, planted at an angle so as to command them; and a heavy siege howitzer also commands the field by which alone an enemy can approach the work. Two of the New-York regiments are outside the works; the other forces are encamped within.

I learned from Col. PHELPS that yesterday (Friday) morning two men in Zouave uniform came from above and entered the camp without being challenged,—and announced that they had just arrived from the Secessionist Army. They said that they had been stationed at Yorktown,—and that on Thursday about 3,000 troops were marched down from that point with the intention of attacking as an advance, the camp at Newport's News. The day was excessively hot,—the hottest of the season here,—and the men having very little to eat, were completely worn out. At 10 at night they had reached a point some three miles from the camp, but many of their men had fallen behind from fatigue. Their progress was still further impeded by a very heavy rain, which began at about 10, and continued all night and all the next day. They found it impossible to march and went into the woods for shelter. Many of the men crawled under the bushes and slept. In the morning the expedition seemed to be abandoned by general consent, rather than by any explicit order, and the troops went back. These two men remained in the bushes until nearly all the others had gone away, and then made the best of their way to Newport's News.

Their arrival at the camp created a good deal of excitement, and Col. PHELPS immediately sent out two companies to reconnoitre. They went some five miles, and did not return until after dark.

They reported having seen no force, but they fell in with a scouting party and captured two of its members who had fallen behind. These men also belonged to a Louisiana regiment. They confirmed, in the main, the story that had been told by the deserters, as to the intended expedition against Newport's News. They said that a force of three hundred cavalry came down the day previous to within two miles of the camp.

The two deserters were both Germans—one of them a Prussian and a very intelligent man. He said that he had been living in Quincy, Ill., and went to New-Orleans, where he worked as a printer. He was there called on by the Police, and forced to enlist in a Zouave regiment then in process of formation. He came with his regiment first to Pensacola, and remained there until the men were almost in a state of mutiny, because they had received no pay. They were each then paid five dollars, and ordered North. He said the men were nearly all either hostile or indifferent to the cause for which they were forced to fight, and that, for this reason, their treatment at the hands of their officers was very severe. He made up his mind when he started, to leave the service as soon as he came near enough to the Northern forces to make it safe, and this was his first opportunity. He says the rebels have about 20,000 men at Yorktown,—that they are tolerably well clothed,—that their supplies of provisions are casual, relying mainly on the country around them, and that their military drill and discipline are very bad. So far as he knows, none of them have received any money since they left home, except the little that was paid them at Pensacola.

All these persons concur in saying that the rebels at Yorktown intend to make an attack on the forces here very soon unless they are themselves attacked. But little weight, however, can be attached to such an opinion, as privates in their condition would not be permitted to know anything of the intentions of the leaders. I am quite sure Gen. BUTLER has no intention of making any attack at present,—and I am but little less confident that none will be made upon him within a short time, except by guerilla parties as hitherto.

The deserters referred to were brought over to the fortress, where they are now in confinement.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff went over to Newport's News, intending to have a review of the troops in camp this afternoon. Soon after leaving, however, it began to rain, and continued until 6 o'clock, rendering it quite impracticable to hold the review. Instead of that they made a little experimental practice with the Sawyer's rifled cannon, which was brought up a few days since and had never before been fired. They fired three shots,—aiming towards Pig's Point, which is directly opposite and about four miles distant. The first shell fired could not be traced, and the general belief was that it struck the shore. This is scarcely probable, however, as the other two struck the water at least a mile this side the banks. The Secessionists have just erected a battery at Pig's Point, from which, on Friday morning, they fired ten or fifteen heavy guns by way of practice. The distance is too great for any effective firing, unless they have rifled cannon of very long range.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and THURLOW WEED were of the party this afternoon. They came from Washington this morning, and return to-night.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP HAMILTON.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN—BLACK SHEEP—DAILY DUTIES—A WELL-MERITED REWARD—SANITARY MATTERS—FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, near Hampton, Va., Friday, June 28, 1861.

It is wonderful how much men will undergo cheerfully, without a murmur, when the spiritual spring is touched—when they find some principle, some idea that is above materiality to labor for. They are your "mere abstractions," after all, if you please to call them so, that summon forth the strength and energies of men, and incite them to deeds and endurances which the common objects of life could not induce them to undergo. The idea of a flag insulted and a country wronged—the simple sentiment of patriotism impels men to greater sacrifices than even lust of gold. Do not be alarmed. This is not the introductory of a romance or the argument of a Fifth-avenue sermon, but the reassertion of a great truth which history teaches us, but which we of the present generation have not till now been called upon to recognize. There is hardly a man in the ranks here at Camp Hamilton who would not rather live in poverty than perform much of the drudgery of his present position, separated for an unknown period from relatives, friends and home, if money merely were the prize held out to him. I speak now of the soldiers, and not of the officers, whose hardships are less, and are compensated for by the immunities and privileges of rank. I have seen here men who have independent fortunes, whose delicate hands had never before handled implement of labor, working with pick and shovel in the trenches all night long, except an occasional resting spell, robbed of their rest, fatigued, perhaps, when they began with a day's duties in camp, and having eaten nothing for days but army rations,—and you probably have some idea of what they are,—I have seen them marching for miles under a hot sun and a heavy musket, sleeping in the open air on the ground, or cramped together in little tents; and, immediately after doing all this, advancing steadily against a battery belching grape and canister on every side of them,—and no one who has not "been there" can appreciate the peculiar first impressions of a raw soldier under these circumstances. Yet so far from expressing a desire to return to the home where—not by any means the least of their lacerations—they know that aching hearts are praying that they may come back, and weeping eyes are straining each day to find some recorded assurance that they are not yet dead;—I have seen these very men still evincing an eagerness to suffer all, and do all, that the country's wrong may be righted and the traitor's doom made sure. This is the stuff that our volunteers are made of, and when any are found among them who have not just this spirit, they meet with very little consideration among their comrades. Very few of these black sheep have been found among Col. DURYEE's Zouaves. Those that have made themselves manifest have been speedily sent home to have the finger of scorn pointed at them for the rest of their lives. The following paragraph, from a Long Island paper, gives some idea of the estimation in which these deserters are held at home:

"We learn that two young men of that village (Port Jefferson,) went to New York a short time since and enlisted in Col. DURYEE's Advance Guard, stationed at Fort Schuyler. They have since returned, complaining that the fare, consisting of 'baker's bread, beef and potatoes,' was hard fare for them, while the officers had chickens, &c. They have made themselves objects of ridicule for the whole village. The names of these worthies are VINCENT WORTH and GEORGE SMITH."

Private WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, of Company H, Fifth Regiment Zouaves, received a few days ago, the following testimonial from Col TOWNSEND, whose life he saved at Big Bethel:

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V., CAMP HAMILTON, June 21, 1861.

Private Burnham, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.:

SIR: I desire to testify to you my sincere thanks for the part you played in reference to myself at the engagement at Big Bethel. I learn that you leveled your weapon at an officer of the enemy who had brought a rifle to bear upon me, and that you shot him. I beg to be permitted to present you with the accompanying piece of gold, which I wish you would wear upon your breast, if permitted by your commanding officer, as a testimonial not only of your own bravery, but of my appreciation of your coolness.

I am very truly and sincerely your friend,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

Lieut. CHURCHILL J. CAMBRELLING made the presentation to Mr. BURNHAM in the presence of the whole company, and in so doing made him a neat little speech, commending his spirit and soldierly conduct.

The mission upon which Major J. M. DAVIES and Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK have gone to New-York is one of great importance to the Fifth Regiment. The command is to be recruited to 1,000 men, and they have been detailed to attend to the business. None but picked men will be admitted to its ranks. The regiment has gained some little reputation, and it is designed that its *personnel* shall continue to be such that its good name cannot hereafter be jeopardized. An artillery corps and a cavalry troop are to be added to it.

Col. WEBER's regiment of German Turners is to be increased to the same number of men. This command, composed of men who are accustomed to gymnastic exercises, and are generally excellent marksmen, will prove to be very serviceable in the field. Cols. ALLEN's, CARR's, ELDER's (formerly MCCHESNEY's) and TOWNSEND's regiments, like the rest, are steadily advancing in discipline and general military proficiency. When Uncle Sam gives the word, a well-trained army will be ready to advance from this point into Virginia. Let the armies of the centre and right wing look to their laurels.

Spite of the exceedingly warm weather that we have had here recently, the general health of the soldiers continues to be good. They are becoming acclimated and inured to exposure and fatigue. Let those who are looking after the sanitary condition of our armies, see to it that proper food is distributed, and that the men have access to books that give valuable information to the recruit concerning the means of preserving health; let epidemics be provided against in good season, and let care be exercised in the appointment of surgeons in the army, and we shall pass through the Summer with as few of the ills that flesh is heir to as is consistent with the congregation of large bodies of men at this season.

The routine of a single day's duty in Col. DURYEE's camp will be interesting to your readers. Yesterday we had reveille at 4:45 A. M; company drills from 5½ to 7 o'clock; battalion drill from 9 to 10 o'clock; artillery drill, under Col. DURYEE, during the morning till dinner time, and during a portion of the afternoon; battalion drill at 6 P. M.; dress parade at retreat; and from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. the men were at work in the trenches. The battery near the Seminary was completed last night. It has been constructed by the Zouaves alone, under the superintendance of Lieut.-Col. WARREN. It commands the approaches near Hampton. It will be named after Col. DURYEE.

There are flying rumors that Col. DURYEE's regiment is to be removed to Washington, and again, that it is to be stationed across the creek, at Hampton. Both of these are probably premature.

Two hundred Sharp's rifles have been distributed among two companies of the Zouaves—E, commanded by Capt. H. DURYEE, and I, commanded by Capt. CHAS. G. BARTLETT. These companies were drilling with the new weapons all day yesterday.

Nothing concerning future movements is definitely known. Occasionally some wiseacre shakes his head knowingly, as if to say that he could an' he would tell of an important expedition now on foot, and throws out dark hints of a speedily coming contest. Whenever it comes, you shall have an eye-witness account of it, if possible.

G. C.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 1, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment to-day moved from the encampment within the fortress to occupy a position between Hampton and Newmarket Bridge. Hampton Creek is crossed by batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade.

Gen. BUTLER and staff are now visiting the encampment. Col. MCCHESNEY's Regiment takes the place of the Third Massachusetts. The Fourth Massachusets Regiment was to move from Newport's News, but the order was countermanded. The time of the Massachusetts Regiments expires in about two weeks, and on account of their arduous duties within the Fortress and at Newport's News, in the way of mounting cannon and digging trenches, the order for their movement has excited much comment.

Gen. BUTLER is by no means partial to the Massachusetts Regiments.

One of the Louisiana Zouaves, who was made a prisoner on Saturday, named CLARK, was formerly a wood-engraver in the publishing establishment of HARPER & BROS., in New-York. On the march from Yorktown the Louisiana Zouaves were supplied only with flour, to be cooked as occasion might require. The force which advanced consisted of 2,600 infantry and 300 cavalry. The two deserters represent the force 1,000 stronger, and that they reached a point two miles this side of Great Bethel, when the expedition having miscarried the greater part probably returned to Yorktown. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Lieut. BUTLER, a nephew of Gen. BUTLER, starts for New-York, *via* Baltimore, by boat to-day, to induce the Massachusetts State authorities, if possible, to dispatch a regiment of cavalry to Fortress Monroe.

Col BAKER's California Regiment is expected here to-morrow.

The *Quaker City* brought up as a prize to-day, the schooner *Sally Myers*, from St. Domingo, owned in Yorktown.

A large sailing-frigate, probably the *Santee*, from Portsmouth, N. H., is coming up the Roads.

The *Roanoke* is also reported outside, and is now firing a salute.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk with Dr. RICHARDS, physician to President LINCOLN. He (RICHARDS) was arrested at Manasses Junction three weeks ago, whilst in quest of his son, at school near Charlottesville. Dr. R. was imprisoned in Richmond Jail, and not permitted to go to a hotel, even under a guard, and was treated with many indignities, until he saw Gen. HUGER at Norfolk, who was exceedingly attentive to all his wants. Two Maryland ladies also came under the flag of truce.

Five Northern mechanics have reached the Fortress in a small boat from Pungo River, North Carolina, distance of 200 miles, the trip occupying six days and nights.

W. H. WIEGEL, Assistant Provost Marshal at the Fortress, goes to Washington, this evening, with an alleged spy, arrested here to-day, and said to be the same party heretofore arrested at Fort Corcoran.

LITHOGRAPH OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.—A lithographic likeness of Col. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH, dedicated to the firemen of New-York, which in accuracy and finish surpasses any representation of the youthful hero we have yet seen, has just been published by Mr. C. Q. COLTON. The engraving, which is from a photograph taken just before Col. ELLSWORTH left the City with his regiment, was executed by CROW, THOMAS & CO., No. 37 Park-place. As a superior specimen of lithography, it is worthy of a place among the best collections of the art, and as a life-like picture of the lamented Colonel, it will be especially prized by those who intimately knew him.

"RECEPTION" IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—Ward School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, presented on Monday a scene of rare loveliness, it being the occasion of their usual semi-annual "reception." The large hall was well adorned with flags and flowers; the teachers and pupils presented their most presentable holiday appearance, and the very large audience seemed to be in their gayest good-nature. The exercises, consisting of recitations, original compositions, songs, duetts, chorusses, calisthenics, &c., were exceedingly creditable to the children, and to their excellent principal, Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS. The music, under the direction of the veteran COLBURN, was choice, and well done, and the whole affair a credit to the gentlemen who manage school matters in this Ward. At the close of the exercises short addresses were made by Dr. LIVINGSTON, Judge WATERBURY and others, friends of education in the Twentieth Ward.

[Advertisement.]

$100,000 Worth of SUMMER CLOTHING At less than Half price, At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and No. 68 Fulton-street, Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Bunting and Silk Flags.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
Gold-chop Fire-Crackers.
For sale at low prices at
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-Office,
And No. 405 Broadway.

$100,000.
WORTH OF
Summer Clothing.
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN
HALF PRICE.

The whole immense stock of Summer wear, such as white Drills, Ducks, Linens, Marseilles, Cottonades, Alpacas, Drap d'Etes, Silks, &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st., is now being sold at merely nominal prices, regardless of cost.

Linen Dusters, as low as	50 cents.
White Linen Duck Coats	$1
Fine Marseilles Vests	$1
Black Alpaca Suites	$5
Light Cassimere Suites	$6
Fine Alpaca Coats	$2

&c. &c. &c. &c.

At EVANS' Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST., between Gold and Cliff sts.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $15. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Fireworks at a Reduction of 50 per Cent.—S. D. ROBERTS, of No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., has reduced the price of Fireworks all of one-half, and even less than those of bogus makers; therefore there can be no excuse for those neglecting to celebrate the Anniversary of our glorious Independence. Remember the Union Depôt, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts. The only store selling Fireworks where James' Rifled Cannon can be seen.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Depôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Fourth of July.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families, before going in the country, Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Military Shoulder-Braces and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

LUSON—COOKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., Rev. FREDERICK N. LUSON to ANNA WARNER COOKE, daughter of the late William R. Cooke, all of this City.

RADER—STEPHENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. A. Cookman, Mr. LOUIS B. RADER to ESTHER AMELIA, daughter of C. Stephens, Esq., all of this City.

BAIRD—STRANG.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2 by Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET E. STRANG, daughter of T. Strang, Esq., of this City.

GOODRIDGE—ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Burchard, LEONARD O. GOODRIDGE to Miss F. HENRIETTA, daughter of John R. Ackerman, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH—MOLINEUX.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 27, Mr. HUGH K. SMITH to Miss ELLEN MOLINEUX, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BURGOYNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM BURGOYNE, in the 83d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, of diphtheria, JULIA FRANKLIN, daughter of John and Maria B. Thomas, aged 5 years and 3 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 91 East 17th st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

DOLSEN.—In this City, on Monday, July 1, WILLIAM DOLSEN, aged 47 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, N. W. Dolsen, No. 213 Chrystie st., on Wednesday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday, July 1, EDWARD W. T., youngest son of J. Elias and Sarah Whitehead, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No 163 West 37th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LUDWICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, SOLOMON LUDWICK, aged 43 years. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, in 55th st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CAUGHEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 2, JOHN CAUGHEY, aged 61 years. The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the 7th st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Wednesday,) July 3, at 2½ o'clock.

KINGSHORN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 2, Mrs. KATE W. KINGSHORN. The friends of her husband, and of her brothers, Benj. and Henry H. Grimshaw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, in Franklin av., East Brooklyn.

BRINLEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 2, at 1 o'clock A. M., after a long and protracted illness, WM. VAN DYKE BRINLEY, first son of Wm. M. and Sarah Jane Brinley, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South 9th st., Williamsburgh. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 303—July 2 1861.
37, 19, 44, 29, 45, 60, 58, 63, 12, 13, 75, 40, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 304—July 2, 1861.
67, 74, 23, 69, 58, 61, 11, 41, 40, 68, 52, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents a bottle.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,

The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.

LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail [illegible], 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by H. R. LE ROY, [illegible] New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Several hundred volumes of new books just added to the library, among which are fifteen copies each of Trumps, Silas Warner, Elsie Venner, U. S. Infantry Tactics—and other works, standard and miscellaneous. Several new periodicals and newspapers have been added to the reading-room, and the files are unsurpassed for completeness and regularity. Subscriptions to the library and reading-room: To clerks, $2 a year; to others, $5; to commence at any time.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Riflemen, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKLE commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKLE having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKLE can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Westmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.

M. W. COOPER,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE,
LUCIUS HOPKIN, Treasurer.

TROY, N. Y., May 31, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I AM HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO SAY that the "Solidified Milk" you were so thoughtful as to furnish us at Fort Sumter proved an unqualified luxury—the soldier who cannot dispense with his coffee must always find it so—and the besieged garrison of Fort Pickens would, unquestionably, relish it as highly as did we, apart from its effect in preventing scurvy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. SEYMOUR, Captain First Artillery U. S. A.
To C. A. ROBERTSON, President, No. 73 Liberty st., N. Y.

AMBULANCE CORPS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—Twenty able-bodied, intelligent men are wanted immediately, to act as an ambulance corps for the Fifth Regiment, under the direction and instruction of R. H. GILBERT, M. D., Surgeon of Regiment.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—100 Recruits wanted for the above Regiment. Apply at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Capt JOSEPH LAING.

UNION TWIN BATTERY.—THE MOST DEstructive piece of ordnance in the army, on exhibition and for sale at Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as regular laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do plain sewing; is fond of children and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; she understands her work well, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 37 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation to take care of children and to sew; also, a woman to sew by the day. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and fluting, or would take care of children; has 2 years' reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 431 4th av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Address No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would care children; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 17 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, in City or country; good reference from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 315 2d-av., corner of 20th-st., for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children, and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No 207 1st-av., for two days, in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by an amiable and willing young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 33 East 35th-st., where she is at present engaged and permitted to refer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 123 9th-st., after 9 o'clock, to-day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, ACTIVE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, creams, pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would be found a competent and trustworthy person to any family who may require her services; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1 Muligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing if necessary, or would take a situation as laundress; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; is a good bread and pastry cook; can produce unquestionable City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 4th st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; or as meat and pastry cook for a hotel or a first-class boarding-house. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 244 West 16th st., first floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two respectable women, by their present employer, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 117 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; is an excellent baker; fully understands her business; can get good City recommendations for four years; is a Protestant; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, (if not engaged,) at No 94 Rivington st., six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house in City or country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands cooking and baking in all their branches; no objection to assist in the washing, or to go in the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 582 Houston-st., in shoe store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to City or country; has good reference for the last 20 years in and about New-York. Can be seen until engaged at No. 81 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, six years' reference from her last lady, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages $8; City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE City or country for a worthy woman, who is an experienced cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer, by a steady young woman who can give most respectable City references. Call at No. 272 3d-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED for a smart, industrious servant girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economizing and neat; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small family, good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 362 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or house servant for a small family; City or country; can give best references. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by an experienced and capable young woman, who is also a first rate baker. Apply at her present employer's, No. 28 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 159 35th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at 213 West 40th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linen in excellent style; or would act as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of the silver and dining room; wages, $6 to $7, City or country. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; she is willing to assist in housework; she is a good laundress and baker. Can get the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No 346 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to cook, wash and iron, who understands her business; two years' reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 207 1st av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A gentleman's family, in a nice part of the country, a lady as housekeeper; must be fully competent to take the entire charge. To a suitable party a fair compensation will be paid. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, where her mother could board with her; reference given and required. Address N. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AND ACcomplished lady desires a situation as housekeeper in the country to a wealthy gentleman; references exchanged. Address, for one week, stating where an interview may be had, A. H. Y., Station D.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—CARE OF CHILDREN.—Wanted, situations, by two young girls, sisters, lately landed—one to do general housework, and the other to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 7 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family, in City or country, by a respectable young woman; City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as general houseworker or chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; is very obliging; is a good baker and a good laundress; best City reference. A girl wants a place to do light housework; City reference; wages $8 per month; both will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pies; is also a good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter-making; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN honest, sober and active young woman wishes a situation to do the duties of a household; understands baking, cooking, washing and ironing and dairy work; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as general house servant; expects moderate wages, a good place being mostly desired; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 214 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation at general housework; has no objection to accompany a lady or family to Europe or California; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 12, front.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WITH THE best of City reference wishes a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, clear-starching, &c.; is also an excellent getter up of gentlemen's linen; is prompt in her work and not afraid of it. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable American Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth; will go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; is an experienced nurse, being such for the last seven years; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days; will go in the country for the Summer.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or take care of an invalid person; no objection to travel or the country; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th st., near Madison-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the very best of City reference; has several years' of experience in the care of children; country preferred. Apply at No. 392 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady and assist in chamberwork, by a highly respectable girl. Can be seen at her present employers until engaged, at No. 38 West 22d-st. Is willing to go to the country

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st, near 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; will make herself generally useful; can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; her baby is only three months old; can produce the very best of City references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 25th st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; the best of City references given. Call at No 260 6th-av., near 17th st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes employment, by the week or month; is a good dress and cloak finisher; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at or address No. 88 West 39th-st., top floor, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, at family sewing or dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 269 Fulton, corner of Tillary-st., in the milliner's.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, about 14 years of age, in a respectable private family, as assistant waiter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 72 Vandam st, southeast corner of Vandam and Hudson-st., James Raleigh's rooms, for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing and obliging; can go at short notice. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron first-rate; no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts, employers will find a large selection of German, American English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. R., as above

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address G. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman Can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 4th av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single man, Protestant, desires a situation; he understands all kinds of work on a country place; seven years' references of ability and good character in every particular can be given. Call on S. Tyrrell, No. 349 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN man, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of both businesses; is 36 years old, and can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at A. Smith's seed store. No. 71 Liberty-st., or address C. B. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A STOUT BOY OVER FIFteen years of age, who is accustomed to work in a garden, wishes to serve his time so as to become a professed gardener. Apply immediately, at No. 3 Ridge-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as gardener, farmer, &c.; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit and flowers; also, the care of horses and the care of a gentleman's place generally. Good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS the best of City reference; has lived with first class families as above; understands the care of horses, can drive in single harness; no objection to the country. Address J. H., drug-store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union square, for two days.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping, wishes to procure a place for his man servant, an intelligent Protestant man, very trustworthy and reliable, an excellent waiter, &c.; will be glad to recommend him to any gentleman wanting a first-rate man. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address, with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A STEADY BOY, TO TAKE CHARGE of an office during the day. Apply, with good recommendations, (or not at all;) he must be a fair rudimental scholar; wages, $2 per week. Apply at No. 26 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, salary $9 per week; 3 porters, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.

1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.

Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost
AUCTION LOTS LACE COLLARS and SETS, very cheap.
COLLARS and SETS, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN. TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair, NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
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By GEO. C. DOBSON,
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AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
A. Bruehl, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

FLAGS

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES,
FOR SALE BY
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTment of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO., No. 50 South-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr.,
Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 3 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.
2d Precinct..........No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct..........No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct..........No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct..........No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct..........Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct..........No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct..........Harlem.
13th Precinct..........Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct..........22d-st., near 2d-av.
19th Precinct..........59th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
21st Precinct..........No. 120 East 35th-st.
By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.
H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je26-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS, }
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, JR., } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE F. WEEKS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No 150 Nassau st, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1861. jy3-law6mW*

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Address Miss Z., No. 48 West 32d-st.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from Paris a situation as teacher in a private family; can teach English, French, music, and the first rudiments of a solid education; salary not so much an object as a respectable home; good references. Address R. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in caring for and instructing children, desires a situation as governess or assistant in a school. Address A, Box No. 580 New-York Post-office.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure, désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of special importance to the Sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3rd and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price $1. It may be had at his office. No. 35 East 12th-st. six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

DR. PHELPS, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE, CURES all diseases of the sexual system (male or female) without medicines, pain, sickness or inconvenience, at trifling expense. Cures guaranteed by mail on receipt of $10.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE!
AUCTION SALE!
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the private residence of Dr. Ransom, No. 50 West 16th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of piano forte, parlor suites, paintings, engravings, carpets, rugs, curtains, shades, vases, mirrors, book-case, oil-cloth, stair carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, tables, China, glassware, table cutlery, hair mattresses, bedding, McGraw's patent sofa bed, spring bottom chairs, &c.; also basement and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF FINE LIQUORS AND SEGARS—By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of genuine imported brandies, wines and cigars, in lots to suit purchasers; these liquors are all in store and in bond, and will be drawn in demijohns as desired. To assure purchasers of their genuineness the importers will agree to forfeit $500 on any lot that may be proved by analysis to be adulterated, thus making this sale a most desirable medium for obtaining what all want, a pure article.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites in various coverings; chamber suites, library and dining-room furniture, rosewood etageres, buffets, wardrobes, armoir-a-glace, extension dining-tables, hall-stands, and a general assortment of elegant furniture. The whole to be sold by order. E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON Auctioneer.
LONG ENFIELD RIFLED MUSKETS.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, THIS DAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., one case, twenty long Enfield rifled muskets, "Tower proof," oiled stocks, brass mounted, sighted for eleven hundred yards, and warranted in every respect. Terms cash, current money.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK AND TRADE OF AN UPHOLSTERY AND BEDDING ESTABLISHMENT—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 3, at 12 o'clock, at No. 112 Chatham-st., the entire stock and fixtures of a large upholstery and bedding establishment, together with all the hair, feathers, &c., &c. By order of L. A. FULLER, Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, marble-top cottage suite of parlor furniture, Brussels carpets, large lot of window shades and curtains, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising our usual variety of desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BROWN COW, WITH ONE HIGH HIP and big horns; strayed from 54th-st. and Lexington-av. All charges paid on return of same at T. STERN'S, No. 20 Clinton-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE WHITE WOLF dog, with long hair, answers to the name of LOU-LOU. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with C. DELMONICO, No. 276 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 231 Canal-st., one door from Elm-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE,

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.
The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.
By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.
Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., at which places money is deposited to pay the same. S. D. WARD, Chicago City Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after
MONDAY, July 15.
Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$110
Second Cabin Passage.................... 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO....................SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA....................SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH....................SATURDAY, July 20
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on July 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 CHAMBERS ST.,
NEW-YORK, June, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-square—New York, July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1861.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.
By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order, WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW YORK, July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK July 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No. 53 Wall st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.
By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of MERKLEE & THATCHER, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be settled by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOHN M. THATCHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Taylor, Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. JAMES A. TAYLOR is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM TAYLOR has this day associated with him his two sons, JAMES A. TAYLOR and EDWIN L. TAYLOR, and will continue the iron foundry and machine business, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams st., under the firm name of WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL will continue the machine business at his former place of business, No. 9 Adams-st.
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm. GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.
The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH R. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH R. HUSSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New York City, July 1, 1861. N. S. WASHBURN,
GEO. H. LE HURAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange. ANTHONY H. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for
PHILADELPHIA,
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only.
Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.
FARE, $4. From Newark, $3 50.
NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.
Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains, and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:
Newark and New-York, both ways....................$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways.................... 0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways.................... 0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways.................... 1 00
Millstone and New-York, both ways.................... 1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways.................... 1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways.................... 0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways.................... 0 75
New-Brunswick Excursion tickets, good for returning either way, in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.
☞ Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.
An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:25 P. M. Returning to New Brunswick at 8:15 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF,
Ass't Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW-YORK TO
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE
AND RETURN.
No loss of time to business men.
FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
The swift and splendid side-wheel ocean steamship
PEERLESS,
1,250 tons, J. W. WRIGHT, Commander, will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.,) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport by daylight and Providence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.
Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.
A limited number of passengers only will be taken.
Tickets for the round trip from New-York to Newport or Providence and return only $2, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No. 39, North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the office 173 Broadway.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris-st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth-st at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Noyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music, that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,800 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingville, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch,) also omitting Holbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue, and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4½ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on all the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road, at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M., excursion train, to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:30 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:30 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. excursion train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave Farmingdale for New-York at 6.22 A. M. Farmingdale train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 7:14 A. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 4:05 P. M. Syossett train as usual; leave Jamaica for New York at 5:29 A. M. Jamaica train as usual. WM. E. MORRIS, President.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
CROTON, CAPT. JAMES A. DUMONT.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to the Fishing Banks, and every day during the season, Fridays excepted.
Leaving 10th-st., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., 8:10 A. M.
Leaving Broome st., E. R., 7:30; 30th-st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.
Leaving Peck-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.
Refreshments of all kinds; also lines, bait, &c., will be furnished on board at reasonable rates, by Mr. ROBERT STILL, long and favorably known as the popular steward of this boat. A COTILLION BAND will be on board to furnish music for the dance.
This is one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, affording a fine view of the ocean, and also of the Government Fortifications in the harbor.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.
This boat can be chartered for evening excursions. Apply to J. C. BAXTER & SONS, No. 308 West-st., or the Captain on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The well known steamboat KEYPORT, Capt. H. WHITLOCK, will make an excursion to Keyport on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York from 7th-st., North River, at 8:45 o'clock; Amos-st., 9; Spring-st., 9:15; Robinson-st., 9:30; Pier No. 3, North River, 9:45. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock, landing at Perth Amboy, Tottens, Rossville and Union on her return trip. The above arrangement will afford one of the most pleasant excursions of the day, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, Fort Hamilton, Camp Scott, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Nevisink and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as an opportunity of partaking of a good dinner at the hotels at Keyport, and a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. For Charter for excursions, the steamboat KEYPORT. Inquire of Captain of steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHT SHIP.—The splendid steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Amos st. (West 10th st.) at 7:30; Spring st., 7:45; Robinson-st., 7:50; Broome-st., E. R., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9; and Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, at 9:10 A. M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.
A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.
The HERO, on her evening excursion leaves Amos-st. (West 10th-st.) at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7:15; Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, 7:30; Peck-slip 7:45; Broome-st., E. R., 8 o'clock and Pier No. 4 N. R., 8:15 P. M., with a large cotillion band, proceeding up the North River as far as Yonkers. Returning by 2 A. M. Dancing under the superintendence of a Committee. Fare 50 cents for the excursion. J. W. HANCOX.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Poughkeepsie, landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton.—The new and splendid steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH will make an excursion to Poughkeepsie, landing as above, on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York foot of Robinson-st., at 8 A. M.; West 10th-st., at 8¼, and 30th st., North River, at 8½ A. M.; returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock P. M., landing as above. Persons desirous of taking a pleasant sail on a new first-class boat, will find this a pleasant trip. A good band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the Excursion, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AND CLAM BAKE.—The splendid sea-going steamer JAMES A. STEPHENS will make an excursion to Rockaway on the above day, leaving east side of Catharine Market-slip at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-street, North River, at 8½ o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at the Sea-side House both ways. Fare, each way, 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock—landing at Amos-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN, JULY 4th. The new and splendid steamer *Continental*, will leave pier No. 25 East River at 7½ A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50. This will afford a fine view of the military encampments, and a half day in the celebrated "City of Elms," reaching New-York, returning, at sunrise next morning.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

EXCURSIONS

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

GRAND 4TH JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
Connecting with Railroad Ferry, from Pier No. 2, N. R.
Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing every hour (except 12 M.) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. for Tottenville, stopping at CAMP SCOTT and all other intermediate stations. At Tottenville the steamer GRACE IRVING connects to Amboy. Fare from New-York to Camp Scott, 12 cents; to extreme end of the Island, 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTON PORT.—The new and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. NIMMO, and the elegant steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. JONES, will leave Fulton Market-slip, E. R., and Flushing as follows:

Leave New-York at	Leave Flushing at
8 A. M., stop. at 10th-st., E R.	6:30 A. M.
9:30 A. M., stop. at 10th-st.	7:30 A. M.
12:30 P. M., stop. at 10th-st.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	1 P. M.
5 P. M.	3 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
7:30 P. M.	6 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

This arrangement will afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the different military encampments on the Islands of the East River and enjoying a day in the country. Fare 15 cents each way.

EXTRA FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO THE SEA SHORE.—The steamboat NAUSHON, of the Coney Island Ferry, will make an early trip to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on the Fourth, in connection with the other trips—leaving West 10th-st. at 7; Spring st., 7:10; Jay-st., 7:20; Pier No. 4 N. R., 7:30 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Coney Island at 8½, 11 A. M.; 2, 5½ and 7 P. M.—giving passengers an opportunity to witness the fortifications, get a snuff of the sea-breeze, and a bath in the pure waters of the Atlantic. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, touching at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, and City Island. The new and commodious steamer LONG ISLAND, will leave James-st. at 9:45 A. M.; Broome-st., 10; 11th-st., 10.15; and 26th-st. at 10:30 A. M. Returning, leaving Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M., and affording a delightful sail on the East River and Long Island Sound.

4TH JULY EXCURSIONS TO WHITESTONE, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE and MAMARONECK.—The steamer M. S. ALLISON will leave Mamaroneck at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave New-York, from Catharine-market slip, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., touching each way at the above landings. Fare each way, 25 cents. SAMUEL GIDNEY, Captain.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves, West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st, 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY—EXCURSION ON HARLEM RIVER, HIGH BRIDGE, AND KING'S BRIDGE.—The Harlem and S. D. Navigation Company's steamboats EMILY, TIGER and TRUMPETER, every 40 minutes, from the Company's wharf, at Harlem.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M., 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'nday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE STEAMBOAT AURORA WILL, ON the 4th of July, as well as every other day, leave the Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M., giving passengers at Peekskill two hours. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts. Excursion tickets at reduced rate of fare.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, 4TH OF July week, will leave New-York (James-slip) on WEDNESDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave next trip on SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

STEAMER JOHN BROOKS, FOR BRIDGEPORT, WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock.
N. B.—There will be no boat for Bridgeport on Thursday, July 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in business in this City that will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. This will be seen, upon investigation, to be a chance seldom offered. Full explanation given upon an interview. Unquestionable references given and required. Address H. H. HARNARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSINESS of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $3,500. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—PATENT RIGHTS MACHINES for manufacturing kindling wood; a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood, and a bundler that will bundle and tie from three to ten thousand bundles per day. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 25th st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE DAY MORE OF THE UNION DRAMA,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.
Founded on the present War for the Union. It will be played at 3 and 7½ o'clock this afternoon.
To be seen at all hours, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, and their BLACK MOTHER and BROTHER, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, besides a great variety of other living Bears, MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.
TO-MORROW THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!
The Museum will present an unwonted bill of NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS,
Including splendid Dramatic performances every hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND
FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON,
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS,
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES of the SEVEN SISTERS
On the FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. Secured seats in advance without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Mr. SOTHERN
In his Thrilling Five-Act Drama of
SUSPENSE,
which will be represented till further notice.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with a GRAND CARNIVAL ON SKATES,
A PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON,
AND THREE NEW SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, July 4, A great bill.

PALACE GARDENS.
OPENING NIGHT,
July 4, 1861.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
FIREWORKS,
BY THE
MESSRS. EDGE.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVES.
SONGS BY COL. FRED
And the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.
MONDAY, July 1, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera Matinée. On the Fourth of July, commencing at 3, and on SATURDAY, July 6. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
By the special invitation of our citizens,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver an ADDRESS,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 4, 1861, on
"THE GREAT ISSUES NOW BEFORE THE COUNTRY."
THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, with the entire
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
will do escort duty.
THE SELECT CHOIR from the Institution for the Blind, have kindly volunteered their services, led by Professor LASAR.
PROGRAMME: 1. National Airs, by the Band.
2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. SPRING. 3. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the Choir.
4. Address, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.
5. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Choir.
6. "The Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, sung by the Choir, in which the whole audience will join.
Mr. Everett will devote the entire net proceeds to the relief of the Families of New-York Volunteers.
TICKETS—Dress Circle, Parquette and First Circle, $1; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents. The number will be strictly limited to the capacity of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Book-stores, in New-York and Brooklyn, and at Sibell's, Wall-st. Secure the tickets and avoid the speculators on the day of the Address.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. To commence at 2 o'clock.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, Pastor. A large and beautiful flag will be raised with appropriate addresses and music, and the Oath of Allegiance will be administered. Exercises to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Grand Concert at Jones' Wood, by Hirschman's Orchestra, from 1 to 8½ o'clock P. M.
J. SOMMERS.
Admission free. Admission free.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING	LEAVE N.Y. & HUNTER'S PT.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries, (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects directly with the cars.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, leave 9 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on the 4th day of July, in full uniform, at 11 o'clock, to celebrate the 85th year of our National Independence, and to escort Hon. Edward Everett to the Academy of Music from the Everett House. Veterans in this City and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to join with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared. By order H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
L. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Meeting THIS EVENING, July 3, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—This Society will meet at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M.
Members of the State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORT KEARNEY.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

Reliable information from Denver June 27, says a secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles up Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking forts Wise and Garland. [They are well armed and equipped, and expect to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

PIRATICAL CAPTURE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas* from this port, as mentioned in our Washington dispatches, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition.

When the steamer left here on Friday evening, she had on board about 50 secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. HOLLINS, late of the United States ship *Susquehannah*, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state room immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. HOLLINS threw off his disguise, and, with the aid of the passengers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across Coney River, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not a party to the plot, were landed, including the Captain of the boat, who was placed under guard. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise toward the Rappahannock River, capturing three vessels on her way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which HOLLINS made his way to Fredericksburgh.

The rebel papers here publish accounts of this transaction this evening, calling it "a brilliant exploit." Some accounts say that about two hundred rebel troops were placed on board the steamer at Coney.

The troops here are still on guard at Monument-square, Exchange-place, and other points, and cannon are placed commanding the approaches. Officers are quartered at the mansion of REVERDY JOHNSON, in Monument-square, while the troops are quartered in various buildings adjacent, including the Custom House, and the rotunda of the Exchange.

SERENADE TO COL. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Col. BLAIR, member of Congress from Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's New-York Band, and it was an enthusiastic reception.

He said in his speech, that while he did not know that he was competent to pass on what had been done, and what ought to be done, he held himself entitled to his own opinion as to the justness of this war, and the propriety of prosecuting it with vigor. Living in one of the Slave States, he knew the feeling of a large majority was against this rebellion, yet they were held in check by a tyrannic minority, who had stolen the arms of the Government through the imbecility of a corrupt Administration, and were now using them to put down the loyal people of those States. Shall we, he asked, prosecute this war to deliver the South from the oppressors? Look at East Tennessee, in which a large majority has unmistakably declared for the Union. Yet she is environed by hostile forces—her enemies. Is it not as proper for us to send immediately to their relief, and place arms in their hands with which to maintain their rights, as it was to send aid to Forts Sumter and Pickens?

Mr. BLAIR's next allusion was to Maryland, in which, two weeks ago, her people declared by an immense majority for the Union, yet in the midst of this old State a nest of copperheads—the Legislature—are plotting and conspiring to place that State in a false position to the National Government. He spoke in sarcastic terms of the boasted chivalry of the South, that manifested itself in the assassination of our pickets, but that there was a genuine chivalry there which would put down the rebels, if promptly aided by the National authorities. Nine out of ten persons in Missouri are for the Union, yet her Legislature was six months plotting to carry that State out of the Union. The loyal men of the State were not even permitted to defend the arms of the Government in the arsenals, owing to the criminal misconduct of the late Administration. When, however, the present one came into power, arms were placed in the hands of her loyal citizens, of which they have already and will continue to give a good account. So would it be in every Southern State, were all loyal citizens thus assisted. Mr. BLAIR declared he was for war until not an enemy is left in hostility to the Government. He was now, as heretofore, against any compromise; for any compromise, in his opinion, would breed ten worse wars. We could have no lasting peace, until the foes of our country were rendered incapable of further resistance. A dragoon passed by at this point, repeating "no compromise." "That voice," said Mr. BLAIR, "is the voice of the whole country," and to this expression the multitude responded by deafening shouts. Mr. BLAIR believed this Administration was against any compromise that would not leave this Government as our forefathers framed it. In the course of his remarks, he highly complimented Gen. LYON, of Missouri, who had always fought for victory, acting on the principle of the Irishman in the fight, that "whenever you see a head, hit it!" [Excessive laughter.] Without waiting for others to demonstrate how many hard knocks you can bear, this latter plan, it seemed to him, was much in vogue by certain of our generals. He did not want to criticise the conduct of our great generals, but believed the people were all impatiently waiting to see the great victory which all concede SCOTT can gain for us at any time. Let it come—the quicker the better.

Senator MCDOUGALL, of California, and Representative HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke briefly, responsive to the sentiments uttered by Col. BLAIR.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Capt. STEVENS was in command of the detachment of the Third Connecticut Regiment that captured the two Secessionists and four horses on Sunday, from a superior force of rebel cavalry near Falls Church. He now wears one of the splendid army revolvers taken from the enemy. But for the impatience of the Connecticuters, and their premature movement, more success would have attended their expedition.

The discharge of musketry into the flying Secessionists had the effect of making at least one of them rise and reel from his saddle.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 1.

The rebel who was killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth pickets, is named HENRY E. HAINES, a well-known citizen of Richmond, and was an orderly Sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to-day by the citizens here, his body having been transferred to their charge at their request.

The two other rebels who were wounded have since died.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed this afternoon for Mathias Point. It is understood that the *Pawnee* will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at Lyceum Hall was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, UPTON, MARTIN, and others. Many prominent Union men, including Messrs. JAMIESON, LEWIS, MCKENZIE, MASSEY, and others were not present, and Mr. MARTIN, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for one week, and he was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain ambitious individuals, who were endeavoring to press themselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause. The motion was rejected. There is but one ticket to be voted for, JAMES T. CLOSE, for State Senator; GILBERT S. MINER, for Delegate.

Dr. FLEMING, one of the prisoners arrested some time since, and a member of the Governor's Guards, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 1.

The report reached here yesterday, that the State troops, 10,000 in number, had crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage River, 100 miles south of this place, and had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The National troops were 20 miles in their rear, 2,600 or 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, it was thought, for reinforcements.

The State forces were increasing. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the State camp, who also came through the National camp.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, July 1.

After three weeks of interruption, telegraphic communication is again established to this and all other points west, by the old Missouri river route. The parties who have hitherto destroyed the lines as fast as it could be repaired, have been induced to forego further molestations for the present, and the telegraph company think they will be allowed to keep the line at work for the future.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, July 1.

A scout, returned from Stoddart County, Mo., to-day, reports no rebels encamped there. It is rumored there is an encampment of 1,000 rebels at Crack Bluffs, near the Arkansas line.

One company left Columbus, Ky., last night for Oakaville, Tenn.

Gen. PRENTISS's Brigade has been unconditionally accepted for three years.

Yesterday, Capt. PITCHER mustered in the Eighteenth Regiment, Col. LAWLESS, and Capt. TAYLOR's Chicago Light Artillery.

WESTERN TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Regiments left Camp Dennison yesterday for Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 1.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments left here this afternoon for Virginia. They have complete equipments of every kind; each regiment has a corps of 50 sharpshooters and two pieces of artillery; they take 15 days' rations, 120,000 rounds cartridges, 200 rounds shot and shell for the artillery.

One company of cavalry leaves for Virginia to-morrow, and another will follow in a few days.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments are now encamped here, fully equipped and ready and anxious to receive marching orders.

Gov. MORTON issued orders to-day for five regiments of the new quota, to rendezvous here and at Lafayette this week. Double the number of companies required for the new quota have tendered their services.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 1.

The conspiracy case of FROWENFELD and others, alleged as supplying clothing to volunteers, came before Judge MCCLURE this morning. A large number of persons were present.

The counsel for the defence presented a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge LOWE, of the Supreme Court Board, on affidavit that the defendants have good reason to believe that the Judge and associates of the Criminal Court are unreasonably prejudiced against the defendants; that the defendants were unable to prepare for trial, as the indictment was only found on the 14th ult., without a preliminary hearing.

The motion of the defence that it be put on the file was objected to by the Commonwealth, the defence urging that the whole matter was now out of the hands of the Court. Considerable discussion ensued, when Judge MCCLURE adjourned the Court till 2 o'clock P. M. Meantime, the counsel on both sides hurried to Judge LOWREY, when an effort was made by the counsel for the Commonwealth to get the rule requiring the defendants to show cause why the writ issued in the morning should not be quashed. This was resisted by the opposing counsel, but the rule was granted, and made returnable to-morrow morning.

At 2 P. M. the case was again before Judge MCCLURE, who decided that the *certiorari* was an absolute command, which the Court was bound to obey, and that the case was now in the Supreme Court, and the papers of record here.

The Court then stated that the case would be tried to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, if the rule was made absolute in the meantime.

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMMISSION.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting of the gentlemen comprising the Central Finance Committee of the Government Sanitary Commission was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a Permanent Chairman and an Executive Committee. Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES was unanimously chosen Permanent Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. Christopher R. Robert, Morris Ketchum, Jonathan Sturges, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, George Opdyke and J. P. Geraud Foster were appointed the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions from the banks and other monied institutions of the City: Messrs. Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Moses Taylor and Jonathan Sturges. The following is the

APPEAL OF THE SPECIAL SANITARY COMMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, associate members of the Sanitary Commission, lately appointed by Government to inquire into and provide for the wants of our Volunteer Regiments now in the field, respectfully recommend this Commission and its most important object, to the prompt and liberal support of their fellow-citizens. Great mortality by disease is an inevitable feature of every war. It invariably exceeds, at least four-fold, that produced by all other causes. But our Volunteer Regiments, made up in a great degree of men and officers, utterly without knowledge or experience as to the remedies and precautions which the case requires, are exposed to the greatest and most pressing danger from this source. The present defective state of the camps and quarters generally, as to ventilation, police, drainage, and other sanitary provisions, and of a very large portion of the men in point of cleanliness, clothing and shoes, the want of proper arrangements for furnishing well cooked food and wholesome water, furnish ground for the most serious alarm.

Predictions are confidently made that (without prompt and energetic remedial measures) a very considerable portion of our volunteer forces will fall victims to disease before the end of the present season. If these predictions should be unhappily verified, (and they come from sources entitled to the highest respect) we are in imminent danger of a disaster which could hardly be exceeded in its effects on public credit and on individual prosperity, by defeat in a great battle. To meet this danger, (which can be met and fully remedied,) the Sanitary Commission has been appointed. Its members serve gratuitously, but call on their fellow-citizens for means to enable them to do their work. They decline applying to Congress for funds, for reasons which we consider satisfactory. They propose, among other things, to place an agent of intelligence, activity and scientific education specially acquainted with the laws of hygiene, in every camp or centre of military operations, to remedy at once the defects and abuses that exist in most of them. If they can be furnished with means to do this within twenty days, they expect to save the nation at least twenty thousand lives. Members of the Commission are already personally engaged, both at Cairo and Washington, in organizing a sanitary system for the camps at those points. The undersigned earnestly urge on the public the importance of sustaining the Commission by prompt and liberal action. Every day is of the utmost importance, and every dollar applied to the protection of life at this time will save the community from much larger expenditure, or from humiliation and defeat, at no distant period. On behalf of the Committee.

JNO. A. STEVENS, Chairman *pro tem.*

CHAS. E. STRONG, Secretary.

R. H. McCurdy, Wm. F. Cary, Peter Cooper, Morris Kecthum, Samuel B. Ruggles, J. P. Geraud Foster, Saml. D. Babcock, Wm. V. Brady, W. D. Aldrich, George Opdyke, Joseph Lawrence, J. D. Jones, T. Tileston, John J. Cisco, John E. Williams, F. S. Winston, W. Hendricks, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Robt. B. Minturn, Jas. W. Beekman, Jonathan Sturges.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Joint Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make proper arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met on Monday afternoon, and received a report from the Sub-Committee on Fireworks, in which it was proposed to appropriate for fireworks in the City Hall Park the sum of $950; for Liberty-square, $400; for Madison-park, $400; for Tompkins square, $400; for Mount Morris square $400; Franklin-street and West Broadway, $400; for East Broadway and Grand-street, $400; for Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street, $400; for Hammersley and Houston streets, $400; for Jackson square, $400; for Union Market square, $400; for Hamilton-square, $300; for Carmansville, $300; for Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and [illegible] avenues, $400; for the junction of [illegible] streets, $400; for Randall's Island, $400; for the Battery, $400.

The sum of $125 was appropriated for the use of the Veterans of 1812.

The Committee then adjourned till 2 o'clock to-day.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE AT CAMP SCOTT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The persistency and energy of purpose displayed by Gen. SICKLES, in the organization and preservation of the brigade now under his command at Camp Scott, are at least worthy of the highest admiration. In the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, and under difficulties that would have disheartened ninety-nine men out of a hundred, he has gathered together, quartered, provisioned and partially made arrangements for equipping, a larger force than has been raised by any one person in the United States. He now holds, at the disposal of the Government, 3,000 of the finest troops that have ever been ready to rally under the "Stars and Stripes," and only wants now such aid and support from those whose duty it is to put our armies in the field, to have them on the line of march to the seat of war in less than a week from the present time.

The brigade is composed of five regiments, recruited from every loyal section of the Union. Choice companies from Maine, from Massachusetts, from Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, from this City and interior portions of the State, are in the ranks, and, spite of all that has been maliciously and dishonestly said to the contrary, they are all, with few exceptions, well affected, in first-rate efficiency of discipline, and burning with ardor to see active service speedily. It would be the greatest pity in the world that so splendid a body of men, should be suffered to disband, after all the time, and trouble, and money that have been expended in bringing them to their present pitch of consolidated strength and training; and public assistance and sympathy really ought to come to the rescue, against the insidious scheming and open hostility which Gen. SICKLES is encountering, to decisively prevent the possibility of so undesirable a consummation.

Gen. SICKLES has hitherto made himself personally responsible for all the vast expenses incurred in bringing together and maintaining his brigade. He has drawn upon his private means, engaged the pecuniary aid of friends, and kept his position in the face of a worse enemy than any rebel army he may ever meet, and with a calm determination and self-reliance that deserved success, and that should no longer be hampered by vexatious disappointment and delay.

The Excelsior Brigade, sent from and by New-York in one grand mass, instead of regimental driblets, would be a contribution to the war worthy of the Empire City, and is an offering that might be made as soon as possible. The men are ready—their Commander is impatient—for action. They are only waiting for arms and equipments; but the large cost of these private enterprises is inadequate to supply, and the Union Defence Committee, to which the Brigade might have looked for an appropriation, has disbursed all its means. In this emergency the generosity and patriotism of the people is about the only resource remaining. Possibly an appeal in that direction might not be made in vain. Something must be done, and that quickly, for men will not endure the hardships of camp life and military drill, unless they see their uniforms and muskets in preparation, are well fed and quickly put upon the pay-roll. Gen. SICKLES' men, numbers of whom have been at Camp Scott for weeks, have not yet received a cent, and many of their wives and families would have starved but for the private charity of the General and his officers. This has been the sole cause of trouble amongst the men, and unless the cause is quickly removed, it is to be feared the Brigade will have to be disbanded, thus losing to the Government the services of one of the finest military organizations that has been raised during the war.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

By the hands of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., I hereby thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following, viz.: JAMES M. MCLEAN, President, check for $750, with the kind remark, "For the benefit of the De Kalb Regiment, for their valuable services in saving and protecting property at the late fire of the Third-avenue Railroad Depot," for the following Insurance Companies:

Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	$50	Astor Fire Ins. Co.	$50
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	50
Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	50	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	50
Peoples' Fire Ins. Co.	50	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	50
National Fire Ins. Co.	50	Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	50
Irving Fire Ins. Co.	50	Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	50
Commercial Fire I. Co.	50	New-York Fire and	
Park Fire Ins. Co.	50	Marine Ins. Co.	50

From the Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, by SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary, the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are eminently due to the officers and privates of the De Kalb Regiment New-York Volunteers, now quartered at Landmann's Hotel, on the Third-avenue, for their frank, generous and gallant conduct in saving a considerable portion of their property, and their humanity in rescuing the horses at the late conflagration of their dépôt and stables, which were totally destroyed, and they herewith tender to the regiment the freedom of passage on their line of road so long as they remain in the City.

By the hands of R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., the following donations: CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, $50; AUG. WEISMANN, $50; New-York Belting and Packing Company, $50; Camp Brunsen and Cherry, $25.

LEOPOLD VON GILSA,
Colonel of De Kalb Regiment.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment was to have departed for the seat of war yesterday, but did not get off. They will come up to the City to-day, quarter at the Park Barracks for a short time, and leave for Washington in the evening train—at least such is the latest announcement of their intentions.

COL. INNES' THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., ORDERED TO MARCH.

The following is a copy of special orders from the Adjutant General's office for the marching of this regiment:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 300.—Col. INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment will proceed on Wednesday, July 3, with his command to the City of Washington, and report to the Secretary of War. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant General.

Pursuant to the above orders, Col. INNES will leave with his command as therein directed, and make immediate requisitions for such articles as his regiment is deficient of, and report forthwith the state of his equipment. By order of CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier General Commanding Department.

The Regiment, which was posted at Riker's Island, have not obtained all their equipment, and have not been fully mustered into the United States service. During yesterday the Regiment, at their encampment, was presented with a handsome color, with appropriate ceremonies. They will probably start for the seat of war to-morrow, the Fourth of July.

THE SECOND REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Recruits for the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, now in the service of the United States at Ball's Cross Roads, Virginia, will be inspected and mustered into the service, positively, at 1½ o'clock, this day, and proceed direct for Washington to join the Regiment.

JAMES BRADY,
Captain in the Second Regiment.

AMBULANCE CORPS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Twenty able-bodied men are wanted immediately, at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, to act as an Ambulance Corps for the Fifth Regiment, now at Fort Monroe, under the instruction and direction of RUFUS H. GILBERT, M. D., Surgeon of the Regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The Board of Officers of this Regiment met at the head-quarters, No. 249 William-street, last evening, and resolved not to take any more recruits for some time, save such as are able to maintain themselves. They have been forced to this conclusion for the want of funds. The Finance Committee are out daily looking for subscriptions, and thus far have not been very successful. The following gentlemen are authorized to wait on the public: Capt. Green, Lieut. Richard Tighe, Capt. Ryan, Lieut. Cloutier, Capt. Burns, Capt. Gaffney, and P. E. McTighe, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

THE CAVALRY REGIMENT—A NOTE FROM MAJOR BAYARD CLARKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find an article, which, while it is very flattering to myself personally, and was evidently written by a friend, would seem to throw doubt upon the true position of my friend Col. MCREYNOLDS, and his relation to the Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry under his command. I would simply say that the regiment, though originally organized by me, has for the past month been entirely under command of my friend, and that the dispatches received by me from Washington were forwarded under the impression that I was still in command.

I take the occasion to bear testimony to the very enviable record of my friend Col. MCREYNOLDS, and anticipate for the regiment under his command, which is soon to take the field, a brilliant future.

B. CLARKE.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The Fourth will be celebrated in a very appropriate manner at this beautiful encampment. It is proposed to fire the National Salute at sunrise; have a grand dress parade at 11 o'clock, after which the Brigade will march by column of companies to the place designated for the exercises of the day, which will be opened by prayer, followed by music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, music, and Gen. SICKLES will address the Brigade. At 4 o'clock a grand parade and review will take place, and at 8 o'clock fireworks, prepared with reference to the times, will be displayed, after which a grand ball will be given. As the grounds and accommodations are ample the Brigade doubtless expect many patriotic friends. Thirty-three companies have already been mustered into the United States service in this Brigade.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. EDWARD J. RILEY, which has been encamped for some time past at Yonkers, will leave to-morrow for Washington. The regiment will land at Fourteenth street, and after parading through the City will be presented with a flag by Mayor WOOD, in front of the City Hall. All members on furlough are requested to report themselves immediately.

THE ARMY EXPRESS.

Adams & Co.'s Express Co. has been authorized by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, to convey boxes, packages and all descriptions of goods intended for the soldiers and for army use, to the post under his command. Packages for the soldiers will be taken at half the usual rates. Such should, in all cases, be carefully marked and pre-paid. Packages sent to Miss DIX for the wounded or otherwise disabled, are carried free.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Members of this regiment will assemble at Centre Market, corner of Centre and Grand streets, (Seventy-first Regiment Armory,) upon Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 M., for the purpose of proceeding to quarters at Staten Island. By order of

JAMES FAIRMAN, Colonel Commanding.

COL. DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

One hundred more men are wanted to join this regiment, which is already at Fortress Monroe on active service. The head-quarters are at Lafayette Hall, and all able-bodied, active young men who wish to join this regiment had better apply there immediately.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

A flag will be raised, to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, located between First and Second avenues. Several distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to address the meeting.

DE GRANDVAL, THE ALLEGED SPY.

The telegraph some time since reported the arrest at Annapolis of Mr. E. DE GRANDVAL, upon the charge of being a spy. Honorably discharged from custody, Mr. DE GRANDVAL has submitted to us the vouchers which satisfied the authorities of his innocence: and it gives us pleasure to aid in doing him justice. The young gentleman, we learn, is about to connect himself with the United States Navy.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The squad that should have left on Monday will leave to-day, (Wednesday,) under charge of Paymaster ARMOUR. The recruits must report at the Armory at 2 o'clock precisely, as they will be inspected at 3 o'clock P. M., and leave immediately for Washington. Those wishing to join will apply at the Armory in Seventh-street, No. 168 Fulton-street, or No. 26 Cherry-street.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, HIGHLAND GUARD.

Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the above regiment, has arrived in this City with orders from the United States Government to recruit 100 men for the Seventy-ninth Regiment. His headquarters are at the Mercer House, where respectable able-bodied men can apply. They will leave the City to join the regiment on Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—As has already been announced, Mr. EVERETT will deliver an oration on "The Great Issues now before the Country," at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, commencing at 2 o'clock, the doors being opened at 1. It will be a great treat to all who gain admission. Mr. EVERETT devotes the entire net proceeds to the relief of the families of the New-York Volunteers. This fact alone should induce thousands to attend. Rev. Dr. SPRING, a choir from the Institution for the Blind and the Band of the Seventh Regiment will take part in the exercises. The scope and purport of the oration of Mr. EVERETT may be gathered from the following passage in his letter accepting the invitation of the Committee: "The Anniversary of the great Declaration would certainly be an appropriate occasion, for an attempt to vindicate the principles, now so formidably assailed, in which the Independence of the United States as ONE PEOPLE was originally asserted." There must be thousands in New-York who have not yet given anything to aid the volunteers, and who would gladly give the *small* sum which this oration calls for. Such have now the opportunity. The advertisement which will be found in our columns, gives full particulars of the proposed exercises.

A NOVEL METHOD OF "RAISING THE WIND."—A middle-aged married woman, giving the name MARY K. SALTER, living at No. 1,263 Broadway, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning, on the complaint of Mr. HORACE WATERS, dealer in music and pianos, charging her with having obtained a piano from him under false representations. The affidavit set forth that the accused went to the deponent's store, No. 481 Broadway, on the 10th of last month, and hired a piano, (rosewood and seven-octave,) valued at $300, agreeing to pay, for the use thereof, $7 a month, and stipulating not to remove the instrument from her residence. Within a few days, however, it was ascertained that Mrs. SALTER had broken her agreement, having, it is alleged, sent the piano from her house, and sold it without the consent or knowledge of the complainant. When in Court, the accused denied so much of the complaint as charged her with having sold the piano, but admitted that, being in want of cash, she had sent it to a pawn-office and pledged it. The matter was postponed for an examination on the 5th inst.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.—The following programme will be performed on Trinity Church Chimes at 6 A. M., and noon, by JAMES E. AYLIFFE, on the Fourth of July, 1861: 1. Ringing the Changes on 8 bells; 2. Hail Columbia; 3. Yankee Doodle; 4. Evening Bells; 5. Airs from Child of the Regiment; 6. Home, Sweet Home; 7. Happy am I; 8. Star Spangled Banner; 9. Auld Lang Syne; 10. Last Rose of Summer; 11. Days of Absence; 12. Airs by De Beriot; 13. Blue Bells of Scotland; 14. Ringing the Changes on 8 bells; 15. Old Hundred; 16. Airs from La Bavadere; 17. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; 18. Star Spangled Banner; 19. Hail Columbia; 20. Yankee Doodle.

A GAY DECEIVER.—Detective BENNETT yesterday arrested a young man named ROBERT CROSS, who is charged with having been guilty of bigamy at Philadelphia. The accused recently came to this City, and soon after he left Philadelphia his offence became known. His second victim, a young and pretty woman, named ANNA LAVINE, followed the rogue and caused his arrest. Justice KELLY held him in the sum of $2,000 bail, to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for his rendition there.

Sale of the Privateer Savannah and Slaver Nightingale.

The schooner *Savannah*, privateer No. 1, and the ship *Nightingale*, slaver, were sold yesterday forenoon, by the United States Marshal, at Atlantic Dock. SIMEON DRAPER acted as auctioneer. The privateer was put up first and was sold to MCCREADY, MOTT & Co. for $1,275; her gun and ammunition bringing $75. The small arms, including twelve old flint-lock muskets, and some half dozen rusty cutlasses, brought $20. Total, $1,370. It was generally considered a high price. The ship brought $13,000, exclusive of lading and stores. She was valued at about $20,000. It is rumored that the Government will fit out both vessels for their own use.

Shocking Affair.

A YOUTH MURDERED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a very sad occurrence happened in West Fifteenth-street, resulting in the murder of JOHN P. MCAUSLAND, a lad 13 years of age, by THOMAS J. RODEN, a youth two years his junior. The boys had been playing together at No. 112 West Fifteenth-street, when a dispute arose with reference to their game. As the quarrel progressed, RODEN became very much enraged, and finally drew his pocket knife, which he thrust into his companion's breast. The blade penetrated the lad's heart, and he fell dead almost in a second. Officer JEWETT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, took RODEN into custody, and MCAUSLAND's remains were carried to the residence of his parents, No. 113 West Fifteenth-street. The parents of both boys are respectable.

Hoboken.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT WEEHAWKEN—TWO MEN SHOT—ONE FATALLY—A WOMAN CRUELLY BEATEN.

Yesterday (Monday) afternoon, a riot occurred at the foot of Weehawken hill, on the road leading to Hackensack, between a number of quarrymen and a man named MICHAEL ROACH, keeper of a low grog-shop, in which two of the quarrymen were shot, (one fatally,) and a woman was so badly beaten that it is thought that she will not recover.

It appears that the difficulty commenced on Sunday, in consequence of a jealousy existing between ROACH and the keeper of another groggery adjoining, kept by one DAN SULLIVAN. On Monday forenoon some sixteen quarrymen and laborers who had received their month's pay, got on a drunken spree and paid frequent visits alternately to the above-named groggeries, and some difficulty arose between them and ROACH. In the afternoon about half a dozen of the party visited ROACH's house, and the quarrel being renewed, it is alleged that ROACH ordered them out of the house, but the men refused to go, when ROACH drew a revolver and fired five shots, three of which took effect. The quarrymen then made a savage attack upon ROACH, using a bar of iron, an axe and other missiles, injuring him very severely. ROACH finally broke loose, and running up stairs, kept the men at bay with his revolver, there being one barrel still undischarged. The men then made an attack upon a woman living in the house, named MARY O'DONNEL beating her and striking her twice upon the head with a bar of iron, causing two very ugly scalp wounds, which it is thought will cause her death.

One of the shots fired by ROACH took effect on JOHN DEVLIN. The ball entered the left side and lodged in the stomach. He was subsequently attended by Dr. R. CHABERT, who pronounced the wound fatal.

Two other shots took effect upon THOMAS DEVANEY, One of them took effect on the left eye, making a frightful wound, and the other cut off a middle finger at the second joint. He was attended by Dr. ELDER, and it is thought he may recover.

Information was sent to Hoboken and Sheriff FRANCIS deputized Chief of Police WM. H GELSTON, and Policemen JAS. O. IDELL and LEWIS SALISBURY to proceed to the scene and arrest the rioters. He was accompanied by Constables S. WHITNEY, MICHAEL DOOLEY, and MEREDITH. Upon arriving at Weehawken, ROACH and the two wounded men were taken into custody. The Chief found two of the other men secreted in a piece of woods on the hill and arrested them, and the third was found near the ferry. ROACH and the three uninjured men were taken to Hoboken before Justice POPE. After an examination, ROACH was discharged, and the other three were committed. Coroner BOHNSTEAD, hearing of the affair, took the matter in hand. DEVLIN told him that ROACH was the person that shot him, and first made the attack. Thereupon the Coroner ordered ROACH's arrest, and Monday night about 11 o'clock Officer MEREDITH took him into custody to await DEVLIN's injuries. The names of the other prisoners were not obtained.

Another version of the affair is, that ROACH and a man named JOHN DEFFNEY had a fight on Sunday night, during which the latter was beaten. On Monday, about 10 o'clock A. M., DEFFNEY, accompanied by six or seven other men, went in front of ROACH's house, and DEFFNEY dared his antagonist to fight. ROACH declined, and exhibiting a revolver said he would use the contents of it to defend himself. The party then went into SULLIVAN's and drank rum for two or three hours. They then went out to ROACH's house and broke in the windows and the doors. As the party entered the house MARY O'DONNEL interfered, when one of the men seized a bar of iron and struck her three heavy blows knocking her insensible on the floor, and causing three very severe wounds. Another of the men then caught up an axe, and they made an onslaught upon ROACH, and during the *mêlée* he fired five shots, resulting as above stated. ROACH's head was covered with gashes.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—On Monday evening, the *habitués* of this establishment were regaled with a new piece and, in consequence, a large audience assembled to pay it honor. The welcome stranger is called "Suspense," and forms the second piece of Mr. SOTHERN's provincial *répertoire*, which he is kindly and successfully introducing to our public.

The play, as we are informed, is a free adaptation from a piece called "Penelope," the situations and main business being the invention of Mr. SOTHERN, and therefore his property. "Suspense," although new to our stage, has been played extensively in the country towns, and with success. This may be accounted for by the fact that there are but few characters in it, and that therefore it receives good treatment. It would be difficult to predict such a result from the mere perusal of the manuscript, which presents no literary merit except conciseness and a fair distribution of dialogue. The strength of the play lies in its action, and in the situations of the fourth and fifth acts. These, although not novel, are sanguinary enough to be sensational. And when we mention this word, we have said all that need be said, and it will be understood at once that the play aims for nothing higher than mere effect.

The hero is a conventional character, with a turn for beauty, booty and blood. He has married a fair *Parisienne*, who thinks more of bonnets and beaux than of her household duties. Feeling that this lady needs money for her ambitious flights in the world of fashion, the hero—a sailor by profession—determines to seek it in strange seas, and accordingly undertakes a final voyage, leaving his wife in charge of a brother salt. This party, we need scarcely say, makes love to her, and in doing so discovers that there is another lover in the case. The heroine, who is weak in her moral perceptions, endeavors to be platonically friendly to both, and failing, brings them to the point of a duel, when suddenly the hero returns. He is not long left in uncertainty concerning the state of affairs, and very precisely arranges matters by destroying both rival lovers, and having a scene with his wife wherein he scornfully bestows upon her all the ill-gotten treasures which he has pilfered on his late privateering expedition. This scene recalls a similar one in "Camille," but is inferior to it, inasmuch as the heroine in the last-named play certainly excites our sympathy, and here she does not. The duel in the preceding act is an effective bit of stage-business, and was very cleanly performed by the artists; but—we are sorry to have so many qualifications—it leaves an unfavorable impression on the honorable mind. An outraged husband may slay his betrayer with impunity, but he has no right to do it stealthily in a mock fencing lesson. Moreover, in this instance, he is not, except by clumsy implication, an outraged husband—simply a furious one. The defect of the piece, indeed, lies in the fact that there is an excessive amount of punishment for no adequate crime. All that can be said against the heroine is, that she has been weak, not wicked; childish rather than criminal. She is otherwise unamiable, and so we neither sympathize with her or the hero. It seems a shame, under such circumstances, that two respectable gallants should be sacrificed.

The earlier acts are rather too long, and although played quickly enough last night could not help dragging. In the third act the interest greatly increases, and thenceforward there is certainly excitement enough. The cast was good, and in some respects especially and particularly so. Mr. CHAS. FISHER, who made his *rentrée* in a small part which scarcely seemed to be adapted to his qualities as an actor, succeeded in making it one of the most delightful in the play. Mr. BARRETT, another addition to the company, appears to be an actor well versed in his profession, and a little hardened by some of its superfluous traditions, but generally very acceptable. Still another new name remains to be accorded with applause—that of Mrs. HOWARD, who played an old woman's part with much ability. The regular artists of the establishment sustained the remaining characters. Mrs. CHANFRAU, although one of the most serviceable of artists, lacks the genius for trivial things, and is not in consequence seen to advantage in French comedy, or that fragment of it involved in talking about fashions and flirtation. In the later part of the play, being more natural and impassioned, she was very much better. Mr. SOTHERN was the hero, and made his points with skill in the third, fourth and fifth acts. Earlier in the play he has but little to do, and that little not calculated to draw forth any of his peculiar powers. The return to his wife, the duel scene, and the final outbursts, were finely rendered.

It will be perceived that the play improved as it progressed, and in the end received a fair share of applause. If not destined for a long run, it will certainly last a week or two, and give the management time to prepare other novelties.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 2.

GILBERT L. WILSON died at 10 o'clock this morning, having lingered in a half conscious state since receiving his injuries.

The State Board meets this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Hon. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, member of Congress from the Eighteenth District, leaves for Washington at 1 P. M. to-day.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING will not leave home this week.

The new trial in the Burch divorce case is granted on what is regarded here most frivolous grounds. Every point of consequence taken by the complainant was overruled, and a new trial granted on account of the omission of three words—"by the evidence"—in the instructions of the Judge himself to the jury.

The Case of F. S. Littlejohn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 2.

FRED. S. LITTLEJOHN, who was arrested on the charge of bribing an officer of the State Legislature, in the passage of a bill fixing the Post-office in New-York City, was brought up in custody to-day, and gave $1,000 bail to answer the charges.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, July 2—9.30 A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Nova Scotia*, now due at this Point.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 10,000 bushels Kenosha Spring, at 75c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 61c.; 6,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at 65c.; 7,000 bushels do., at 67c. CORN lower; sales 13,000 bushels at 33¼c.; 6,500 bushels Yellow, at 33¾c.; 6,500 bushels, at 32½c. OATS dull. *Grain in store here*—218,672 bushels Wheat, 332,309 bushels Corn, 72,041 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 10,741 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Peas. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn; 12c. on Wheat. *Imports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 213,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 2.

An incessant rain storm has prevailed for the last thirty four hours, accompanied with a strong north wind, and business of the docks is suspended. GRAIN quiet; sales, last evening, 3,000 bbls. No. 1 Chicago Spring Wheat, 78c. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet in consequence of the storm; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—23,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,900 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn. The gale up to 6 P. M. still continues.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR dull and no demand at $4. WHEAT declined 5c. WHISKY firm at 12c. MESS PORK, $13 50. Exchange on New-York ½ ₩ cent. and firm.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 36	Moon rises	12 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 51	Gov. Island	4 40	Hell Gate	6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ships Kingston, Burnham, Sydney, W. J. Forbes; Atlas, Thompson, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros; Southerner, Soule, Havre, Nesmith & Son.

Barks Edward, Thompson, Quebec, Edwards, Lafarge & Edwards; Virginia, (Br.,) McCarty, Barbados, ——; Ida, Reeves, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; D. C. Murray, Van Name, Cotta, D. C. Murray; Cupia, Bassavich, Constantinople, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Creole, Robinson, Belize, Josiah Jex; Belle of the Bay, Holloway, Rochelle, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Demerara, Cunningham, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons.

Schooners Seth Rich, Rankin, Port Spain, W. Ingalls; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Columbia, Roberts, Bordeaux April 17, and the mouth of the Mississippi June 6, with brandy, &c., to N. H. Brigham was bound to New-Orleans and ordered off by gunboat Mount Vernon June 6 between Ocracoke and Cape Havana, was chased for 3 hours by small steamer, who fired 10 guns at us but the shot all fell short. The C. having a good breeze, the steamer was soon out of sight astern.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Maddocks, Nuevitas June 17, with sugar and melado to Metcalf & Duncan. May 11, on the outward passage, lat. 29 39, lon. 59 09, spoke whaling-bark Solon, of New Bedford, Capt. Smith, on a cruise; out 1 year. Sld in co. with brig C. W. Ring. June 29, no lat., spoke whaling schrs. Varnum Hill, Capt. Freeman, and V. Doane, Capt. Cook, both of Provincetown; former, 4 months out, 130 bbls. oil; latter, 8 months out.

Bark Sally Magee, (prize, of Richmond,) Souls, (prize master, Lieut. Bryant,) Rio Janeiro, and from Hampton Roads June 26, with coffee; was bound to Richmond, and siezed while approaching Hampton Roads by U. S. gunboat Quaker City, and placed in charge of a prize crew from U. S. ship Minnesota.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Bark John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow May 25, and Channel 29th, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Hoffses, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Tybee, Myers, Santos, May 15, in ballast to R. W. Cameron. June 29, lat. 38 40, lon. 71 06 saw an Am. frigate strg. S. by W. Left brig Phantom, dischg.

Brig Franconia, Wallace, St. Jago Cuba, June 9, to Moore & Henry. June 28, lat. 34 29, lon. 75, was struck by lightning; carried away main topmast, sprung mainmast, foretopgallant-mast; stove forward house, and received other damage.

Brig Ashler, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Dill, Guayama, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig J. Means, for New-York.

Brig Celt, (Br.,) Ryan, Digby, N. S., 8 ds., with coal to Ellis & Kavanagh.

Brig D. A. Castner, (of Waldboro,) Hastings, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Brig J. Means, Wells, Arroyo, P. R., June 15, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig West, Rogers, Hampton Roads 4 ds., in ballast, to D. C. Murray.

Brig Lucretia, Wallace, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 21 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Alamo, Ingalls, Machias 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Talisman, (of Norwich,) Conner, Old Providence, New Granada, June 10, with cocoa nuts to master. The Talisman brings home the mate and part of the crew of the brig Julia, of this port, which was wrecked about 60 miles N. of Old Providence. The Julia was from Aspinwall for Cuba, and went ashore on Quinta Sueno Reef on the night of June 2, and became a total wreck. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John Randolph, (of Plymouth,) Wass, Cutler, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, (of Rockland,) Alexander, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with ship timber to master.

Schr. Montrose, Lincoln, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Am. Eagle for Trieste.

Schr. R. L. Jay, (of Philadelphia,) Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. 28th ult., lat. 30, lon. 76, spoke steamship Karnak, hence for Nassau.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Hall, Nassau 11 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Pequine, Elliott, St. Barts 11 ds., fruit to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Acklam, Gray, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Butler & Co.

Schr. Express, Wentworth, Bangor 11 ds., with laths to Butler & Co.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, (of Barnstable,) Lovell, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Jane O'Donohue (of Bangor,) Cousy, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Waterman, Bowman, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. James and Hannah, Hartt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. W. R. Maper, Flinn, Elizabethport, for Branchport.

Schr. E. Kelley, Sheppard, Elizabethport, for Branford.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. F. Yound, Packard, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ralph Post, Crowley, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Holly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Ball, Elizabethport, for ——.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Angier, Bessee, Wareham 4 ds., with nails.

BELOW—Brig Ellis, Newcastle 69 ds., with coal.—By pilot boat Chas. H. Marshall.

Also 1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day from W. to N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2—Arr. steamers Eastern State, Halifax; New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—ship, of Glasgow, from Mobile for Liverpool, June 25, lat. 33 55, lon. 70 40.

John Curtiss—bark, of Brunswick, bound eastward, June 26, lat. 34 45, lon. 72 20.

Roman—ship, hence for Fortress Monroe, June 30, off the Woodlands.

W. H. Newman—bark, for Rio Janeiro from ——, June 28, lat. 34 40, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 15, brig Olive, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds; schrs. Telegraph, Rogers, for New-York in 4 ds.; B. Saymond, for do in 12 ds.

At Miragoane, June 14, schr. Geo. Elliott, Wood, for Boston in 4 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT the Dutch Reformed Church, 23d-st., West of 6th av., At 10 o'clock, A. M.
Addresses by Revs. H. GANSE and I. W. MCLEOD, D. D.
Oration by HENRY MORRISON, Esq.
Poem by Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. ETHAN ALLEN.
Singing by the Pupils of the Ward Schools, Nos. 11 and 45.
Conductors, Professors LASAR and TUCKER.
Committee of Arrangements,
Henry C. Parke, Wm. Jay Haskett, Esq., David Samson, Esq., W. Orton, Esq., S. B. H. Vance, Esq., C. S. Spencer, Esq., D. V. Freeman, Esq., Emanuel B. Hart, Esq., C. P. Johnson, Esq.
ALEX McLEOD, Chairman.
Admission free.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 28, 1861.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE TO-DAY.—NOTICE.—The steamer PERLASS will leave Pier No. 39 North River, (foot of Vestry-st., near Canal,) at 4½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour. Tickets for the round trip, TWO DOLLARS.

$1,200.—A PERSON HAVING THIS AMOUNT can have an opportunity to engage in a business already established, that will pay $1,500 per month. Address, with real name and place, for interview, B. H. G., Box No. 112 Times Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON who perfectly understands her business, a situation as laundress; is willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 45 6th-av.